THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 252

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Viereck Conviction Holds; Laval's Powers Extended; Birth Control Issue Up

The World's Day—September 21, 1942

Washington: Viereck Conviction Is Upheld

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction of George Sylvester Viereck, New York publicist, on a charge of failing to report fully to the State Department his activities as an alleged Nazi agent. Viereck was sentenced to two to six years and fined $1,500 and costs. He faces trial soon on another indictment charging him and others with conspiring to undermine the morale of the armed forces.

President Roosevelt gave new recognition to the Army's growing armored force by nominating Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, its commander, for temporary promotion to Lieutent General. General Devers' name topped a list of 81 nominations for promotion in the Army, which was sent to the Senate.

The President asked Congress to appropriate $2,731,154,307 more for the Navy, including $100,000,000 for arming merchant ships. The largest item was $960,000,000 for the Bureau of Aeronautics, of which $820,000 would be for the procurement of helium.

A bill to provide for universal service and total mobilization of the nation's industries and material resources was introduced by Senator Hill (D) of Alabama.

A vital sector of the home front is in danger of collapse in Puerto Rico unless more ships are provided to the U-boat blockaded island where civilian hardships are serious, the Truman Committee was told by Filipo de Hostos, President of the Puerto Rico Chamber of Commerce.

A further shift to mid-week travel of at least eight per cent is necessary to eliminate the peak week-end travel load, warns the Office of Defense Transportation. The report showed heaviest ticket sales on Saturday, when an average of 21 per cent of the week's entire sales take place. Sunday is next at 16 per cent.

Senator Brown (D), of Michigan, told the Senate in opening debate on the anti-inflation bill of which he is co-author that the cost of living might go up 5 per cent in the next year even though the most effective brakes possible were applied. The bill went to the Senate along with a committee report that food prices had been climbing at the rate of 40 per cent a year since last spring. [Details; Page 1.]

In Europe: Pierre Laval's Powers Are Extended

Pierre Laval's powers were extended by the Vichy Council of Ministers, permitting the Chief of Government to deprive any French civilian official of his post for failing in his duties, it was disclosed in Vichy.

Three bomb explosions this month have occurred in Nice, France—two at the headquarters of a Laval Storm troop organization, and a third near the harbor—it was disclosed by the British Radio.

British women broke all records during the fortnight ending Sept. 5, when more of them went into the services and factories than ever before. During the past 10 weeks more than 235,000 women have joined the country's war effort, it was stated by the British Radio.

Fifty thousand Bulgarians are to be resettled in the former Greek Aegean province of Thrace—during October, November, and December, the Berlin Radio reported.

Price of bread in England has been increased from eight to nine pence for a four-pound loaf, and at the same time the price of potatoes was cut to an average of a penny a pound, it was announced by the Food Ministry in London.

New England: Birth Control: Governor's View

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for re-election in November, announced he will vote "No" on the Massachustts birth-control referendum because he wishes to eliminate the referendum as an issue during wartime.

Threatened timber loss from New England hurricane of Sept. 21, 1938, has been turned in 4 years into reserve for war time needs. [Details and pictures: Page 4.]

Next group of gasoline rationing coupons becomes effective tomorrow. [Page 2.]

Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, Commanding the New England Sector, formerly the First Coast Artillery District, has been promoted to the rank of Major General by President Roosevelt.

National: British Aware Christianity at Stake

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, said in a week-end radio message to the American people that on his recent visit to Britain he found a new awareness that the future of Christianity is at stake, and a determination to assure the survival of Christian civilization. [Details: Page 9.]

Coal producers and miners pledged renewed efforts to hold output up, at a meeting in Washington, Pa. [Details and other labor news: Financial Page.]

Americas: Curb of Enemy Migration Sought

In Rivera, frontier town between Uruguay and Brazil, representatives of those countries met with others of Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay seeking means to curb migration by enemy aliens out of Brazil. Large German colonies live in southern Brazil.

Five former Foreign Ministers of Argentina expressed their solidarity with Brazil at a mass meeting over the week end. They are José Maria Cantilo, Adolfo Bioy, and Thomas le Breton, who attended personally, and Julio Roca and Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, who sent messages.

Argentina's Ministry of Interior rejected the appeal of the German Cultural Welfare Society from the decree dissolving it on grounds that it was the Nazi Party in disguise.

President Rios of Chile reviewed 10,000 soldiers and sailors in Santiago on the country's annual Army Day. Much of the equipment was from the United States. Axis diplomats were in the reviewing stand.

B. U. Freshmen Registering

Boston University's 47th annual registration of freshmen opened this morning with every indication that enrollment of women students will exceed that of any previous year, with general enrollment holding at about the same figure as that of last year. Registrars commented that the group as a whole seemed more alert than ever.

In the College of Business Administration, 201 freshmen had registered up to noon, of whom 30 were women. This College is usually devoted almost exclusively to men students.

In the School of Education, usually about evenly divided between men and women, 100 freshmen had registered up to noon, a few more than last year. In the all-girl College of Practical Arts and Letters, more than 100 had registered at noon, with another 100 expected this afternoon.

University authorities expect a slight drop in upper-class registration which will begin on Wednesday.

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The twelfth article in the series, "Our Far Eastern War," by Joseph C. Harsch, will appear tomorrow.

Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Tin Can Drive Rattles Along In High Gear

Trucks wait in line at Boston depot—All records to fall, says Weston Committee.

Trucks piled high with flattened, gleaming cans arrived at the Boston Tin Can Depot at Cummings and Southampton Streets early this morning and had to wait in lines of six and seven in order to throw their loads into railroad cars, as strong evidence that Bostonians have rolled up their sleeves and really begun to turn in scrap.

Boxes and sacks of cans, correctly flattened and cleaned, appeared last night along innumerable sidewalks of Boston, in anticipation of the 8 a. m. starting time of the collection. They were picked up by a fleet of 15 city trucks, taken to the yard of the Sanitary Division of the Department of Public Works on Albany Street, and then carried to the Tin Can Depot at the South Station. From here they will be shipped to Philadelphia for shredding and processing.

The busy scene in sections of Boston is being duplicated in various cities and towns throughout Massachusetts as the scrap salvage program roars into high gear. Other communities opening their tin can salvage drives today are Arlington, Chelsea, Danvers, Lexington, Lowell, Milton, New Bedford, Quincy, Revere, Salem, Saugus, Scituate, Somerville, Stoneham, Waltham, Weston, and Weymouth.

Out After Records

Weston is one of the innumerable towns whose committees have promised to outdo their previous efforts in the month of August. This community led the Commonwealth in the first tin can drive with a collection of 1,041 pounds for each 1,000 of its population. Speaking for the Salvage Committee, Harold G. Travis, Chairman, said, "We're going to smash all records to collect 1,500 pounds for each 1,000 persons, and we challenge any city or town in Massachusetts to match us."

By doing so, they will have surpassed by three times the quota originally set, 300 pounds for each 1,000.

Adolph Post, Divisional Engineer, who with Commissioner of Public Works George J. Hyland, is in charge of the Boston tin can salvage drive, declared this morning that results so far foretell a far heavier collection than was rolled up in August. "Early returns in the wards with the poorest showing last month, Wards 1 and 3, indicate they will more than redeem themselves, if they keep up their splendid recory all day," said Mr. Post. "All the wards so far covered are turning in fine collections."

Volunteer women workers who have canvassed the towns and cities telling of the importance of the drive are credited with helping to roll up larger totals. A big addition to the volunteer scrap workers is the entire civilian defense corps of New England whose 650,000 members have been urged to co-operate actively by their Regional Director of Civilian Defense, Joseph L. Loughlin.

Boston's tin can drive continues throughout the week, with Roxbury and South Boston, comprising Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, being covered tomorrow. Wednesday will be collection day in Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, and Dorchester, comprising Wards 11, 12, 13, and 14.

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Tirpitz Heads for Arctic Convoy Raid? Finland Hints It Is Ready to Quit War; Farm Labor Key to U. S. Price Control

Congress torn between granting demands of President and giving aid to farmers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — America's success in controlling its wartime cost of living today is hinging on the farmer's "hired man" problem.

Despite a warning from a French economist, Louis Franck, visiting scholar at the Brookings Institution, that price control will never be successful if approached from the standpoint of group interests rather than those of the entire nation, Congress continued to be chiefly concerned about the farmer's plight.

Most members of Congress recognize the farmer's problem in producing "food for freedom" quotas as a manpower crisis, but the only way they have thought up to date to help him is to give him an allowance in the price control bill for higher wages so he can compete with war plants, now luring men off the farm.

Recognizing the need for drastic action at this time if price law loopholes are not to make the nation's inflation-control experiment a farce, Congress is torn between granting the President's request in his Labor Day speech and making provision for farmers' mounting labor costs.

Warning of Danger

President Roosevelt was warned by three major farm organization chiefs over the week end that a "grave danger" of a food and fiber shortage exists unless ceilings on farm prices permit growers to meet production costs.

The three farm leaders—Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and H. E. Babcock, President of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives—told the President that "the best protection against inflation is abundant production."

Taking a cue from the farmers' spokesmen, a Senate Agriculture subcommittee today agreed to back an amendment to the price control bill requiring the President to include "all farm labor" in computing parity price ceilings.

Asked whether the amendment was not directly opposed to President Roosevelt's demand for no change in the parity formula, Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma described the proposed amendment as "just a suggestion as to what we want done."

The House Agriculture Committee had previously issued a statement expressing concern for the farmers' position and the hope that farm labor costs would be included by the President in calculating "parity" goals.

Without recommending a farm labor amendment to the bill, the House committee merely asked that President Roosevelt "in calculation of parity prices, stand by the plain language of his message to the Congress on Sept. 7, 1942, namely, that parity prices 'must include all costs of production, including the cost of labor.'"

The present threat of inflation, the Committee insisted, "has not been brought about by any in-

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Minister says it wants only guarantee of its existing frontiers and political independence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Finland put out peace feelers to the United States today.

Speaking through its Washington legation, the Finnish Government laid down what were, in effect, the conditions on which it would welcome a cessation of its war with Russia.

Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister, has broken a silence of many months to announce that Finland's only aims are its existing frontiers and a guarantee of its political independence.

"Finland wants to cease fighting," Mr. Procope said significantly, "as soon as the threat to her existence has been averted and guarantees obtained for her lasting security."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, indicated he soon may issue a statement on United States-Finnish relations.

Not Ready to Talk

Mr. Hull was asked at a press conference whether there was anything new on the Finnish situation. He replied that he was not quite ready to talk on that subject but was going to check all phases of the matter.

Mr. Hull declined to answer all other questions concerning Finland. Interest in Finland's status was renewed over the week end after the Finnish Legation here issued statements describing Finland's peace aims.

Timing its statement of peace terms for the moment when Russia might value whatever relief might result from an end to the pressure on the Finnish Front, the Legation emphasized that no armistice proposals have at any time been forthcoming from the Soviet Union.

It is not impossible that the United States might use its good office to mediation if practicable but there are no indications that the American Government will press Russia for a decision it is not prepared to make.

May Have Nazi Background

It is possible that Finland's gesture in the direction of a settlement is related to the fact that the prospects of a German victory over Russia look much less promising today than when the Nazis attacked the U. S. S. R. At least the gesture is coincidental with Germany's painfully slow and painfully costly drive into the Caucasus.

The Legation put it as pointedly as it could that Finland is not desirous of helping the Nazis win its war against the United States and Britain.

"Finland," it contended, "never joined any bloc of the big powers nor did she plot against her mighty eastern neighbor, Soviet Russia . . . Finland got into this new war not

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By a Staff Artist

Arena of Battle at Sea

Area in which Germany's great battleship, the Tirpitz, is reported to be waiting to waylay Allied convoys. Also the scene of the six-day running fight between a large British convoy and German U-boats and bombers in the Arctic waters of the White Sea.

Soviet reports gains in Stalingrad fight; Fortresses rout Japanese fleet.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While the Russians still clung desperately to Stalingrad in the 28th day of the siege, interest swung sharply to the sea fighting where reports that the Tirpitz again was at large set Allied naval circles on the alert.

The 35,000-ton German battleship, sister ship of the sunken Bismarck, was reported in London to have left its Norwegian harborage at Trondheim. For some months it has been in camouflaged seclusion there. Two days previously Britain had announced completion of the 35,000-ton battleships Anson and owe and replacement of all naval losses since the beginning of the war.

Whether or not the Tirpitz report is confirmed, there is every likelihood that the German High Command is doubly anxious to throw all its naval weight against the northern convoys. In a short time increases in Britain's patrol fleet are likely to make attacks on the convoys heading for Russia considerably more hazardous. Lengthening nights, which help to shield the convoys, also afford shelter for a powerful battleship that might, from its own guns, dispose of the greater part of a convoy.

One Allied convoy said to include 45 merchantmen, heading for Archangel with supplies for Russia, appears to have run into a German U-boat squadron lying in wait under the shelter of Spitzbergen. Cooperating with bombers, the Germans have effected serious damage in a six-day battle in the White Sea. Discounting German claims to have sunk 38 merchantmen, which presumably are exaggerated, Britain nevertheless acknowledges that losses have been heavy.

This engagement followed close upon another important battle in the Southern Pacific where, according to reports issued over the week end, American Flying Fortresses drove a Japanese fleet of battleships, cruisers, and smaller vessels away from the Solomon Islands. It woud appear that the Japanese are constantly on the watch for an opportunity to effect fresh landings in the Solomons. On this occasion, General MacArthur's vigilant airmen spotted the enemy fleet in time to head it off.

Meanwhile, the terrific struggle goes on in Russia, the Germans apparently having eased up somewhat in the Stalingrad attacks to allow heavy bombardment of the City. There are minor engagements at various points. Germans claim to have captured Vladimirovko, 90 miles from the Grozny oil fields and also from the Caspian Sea, but this fighting, like that a Voronezh and other points is subsidiary to the fight for the Volga into which the German commander is throwing men with reckless prodigality.

By way of diversion, British airmen were active over the week end with a long-range attack on Munich apparently matching in severity those on Cologne and the Baltic ports.

In Madagascar, British forces were reported only 37 miles from Tananarive, Capital of the island.

Dutch in the East Indies Refuse to Stay Beaten

The Battle for New Guinea has produced one of the intense and dramatic stories of war in the Southwest Pacific. Few first-hand accounts have pictured the campaign in this rugged and forbidding region.

Today, W. E. Lucas—from "Somewhere in New Guinea"—writes his second eyewitness account of the defense of Port Moresby.

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 21—In spite of the Japanese successes across the rugged Owen Stanley Mountain ranges of New Guinea, the situation is not so unfavorable to the United Nations as it would appear.

During the fighting around Kokoda Pass near the peak of the range, we were facing a tremendous supply problem. Days of exhausting slow toil separated our advanced positions from our nearest supply point. Japanese mastery of the art of jungle warfare enabled the enemy to do what many persons thought was impossible—assault in an 8,000-foot pass in a mountain range and throw us back out of a succession of positions which were admirably suited for defense.

To give the Japanese his due, their advance to Ioribaiwa was a remarkable feat, carried out against geography and some of the toughest fighting troops in the world.

But now the balance is weighted down on the other side. It is the enemy who has to organize supply lines over six to seven long stages where the human back has to carry everything the soldier, in battle wants. In some

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Petrillo Ban on Army Band Is Denied

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—James C. Petrillo, whose word is law in the American Federation of Musicians Union, was charged today with having forced the War Department to split up an Army band which aided a patriotic War Bond drive.

This accusation, made by James Nemec of the West Palm Beach, Fla., Junior Chamber of Commerce before the subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, resulted in a flurry of excitement when Joseph A. Padway, General Counsel for the American Federation of Labor and who was not known to be in Washington, arose and demanded to be heard in refutation.

Not only did Mr. Padway deny that Mr. Petrillo would do such a thing but he termed him one of the most patriotic men in the United States.

This controversy over the much-debated Mr. Petrillo came after the Committee had heard Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, charge the Petrillo-dominated union with "attempting to destroy independent businesses which do not employ musicians" through its ban on electrical recordings.

More Charges Are Made

In addition, Mr. Arnold, who on Oct. 12 will institute a bill of equity hearing against the A. F. M. in Chicago in an attempt to force a reversal of the Petrillo ban, said that the musicians were also "attempting to coerce their immediate employers to use unnecessary and useless labor" and to "prevent the rendition over the air of voluntary musical performances by organizations such as high school orchestras."

"We regard a handicap on industrial progress by preventing the use of improved mechanical equipment in an industry an attack upon industrial freedom. We regard an attack upon amateur performances of music as an attack on individual freedom of expression," the trust-busting Mr. Arnold said.

In explaining the trouble at West Palm Beach, Mr. Nemec said that the city had attempted to find a regular union orchestra to play for a big war bond dance but the local A. F. M. representative said that none were available. The Junior Chamber of Commerce then obtained the services of a 12-piece band made up of servicemen at Morrison Field, all but one of the men belonging to the Musicians' Union, Mr. Nemec said.

Because of a letter which the local union representative had sent to Mr. Petrillo, saying that the city had not "got the Union's permission before putting on its bond program," Mr. Petrillo then got the War Department to split up the Morrison Field Band, some men being sent to Texas, Mr. Nemec told the Committee.

Made Three Points

Mr. Padway then arose and stated that he wished to make three points:

1. Mr. Petrillo did not order the ban on electrical recordings but was merely carrying out the orders of the A. F. of M. convention.

2. The A. F. of M. would join with Mr. Arnold in doing everything possible to expedite court consideration of the Justice Department's action against the Union and the subsequent appeal of the case, probably to the Supreme Court.

3. No union in the United States has been more generous toward helping win the war

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Launching Celebrities

Official United States Navy

Sponsor and Speaker for Carrier

Left—Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Mohawk, N. Y., who was the sponsor of the Lexington, aircraft carrier sunk in the Coral Sea on May 7, 1942, will be the sponsor of the new aircraft carrier of the same name. Mrs. Robinson is the wife of Theodore Douglas Robinson, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Right—Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commanding officer of the fourth vessel and the first aircraft carrier named the Lexington, will deliver the principal address when the new aircraft carrier is launched at Fore River this coming Saturday. Rear Admiral Sherman is now on duty in the office of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.

Story on Page 3.

Tide Ebbs in Royal Bath

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—King George, the Royal Family and everybody else at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle will bathe in no more than five inches of water from now on.

It is a part of Britain's fuel-conservation plan in which the King is taking a leading part.

The monarch ordered every bath tub in the royal households painted with a black or red line at the five-inch level and a notice posted calling attention to the necessity for fuel economy, the British Press Association disclosed.

Likewise, the King directed that not more than one small bulb shall be lighted in a bathroom or in any Palace bedroom and that additional bulbs be removed.

No central heating is used at either the Palace or the Castle at present and King George has forbidden lighting of fires. There are to be no fires in any bedroom except on physicians' orders.

The number of boilers at Windsor Castle has been so reduced that on four days each week there is no hot water in some residential parts of the Castle and occupants of those rooms have to obtain it from the kitchen.

Fuel economy measures also have been introduced in kitchens and all unessential lights in palace corridors have been removed.

Tirpitz at Sea?

Nazi Battleship Reported in Arctic

The German super-battleship Tirpitz was reported today to have left its refuge in the Norwegian port of Trondheim and to be patrolling Arctic Sea lanes under the cover of Nazi warplanes in search of Allied convoys.

The report was the first intimation of activity by the great warship since last July 9, when the

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Eastern Massachusetts Bus and Car Workers Press for Peaceful Adjustment

By a Staff Photographer

Tin to Back the Soldiers of America

A big load of pressed cans spills into a railroad car at Boston's Tin-Can Depot, as Tin-Can Salvage Week opens throughout Massachusetts. These tin cans will be shipped to Philadelphia for processing and will find use in airplane parts, tanks, guns, and gas masks.

Union by 93 Per Cent Vote Calls For Strike If Conference Fails

While it seemed unlikely that a great bus strike on the lines of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway would be called by union leaders, they pressed the company vigorously today for peaceful adjustment of their labor dispute.

Union officials went into conference with the management this morning backed by a 93 per cent vote, they stated, favoring a strike if they should ultimately decide upon a walkout. The session was held at headquarters of the bus lines in Haymarket Square, Boston.

Cities in which the 1,500 bus drivers and streetcar operators took their vote included Quincy, Melrose, Norwood, Lynn, Salem, Haverhill, Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, Taunton, and Brockton. Many other communities are also concerned.

As much defense work is involved, officials of the Federal Government as well as the State stood by to do everything possible to head off a transportation tieup.

Union spokesmen were hopeful of cleaning up their differences in direct contact with the company.

A Main Grievance

One of their main grievances appeared well nigh eliminated through a statement by Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston, following announcement of the plan to take a strike vote. The union had complained that Mr. Mansfield, who served as the deciding arbitrator on a three-man board, had altered the award after its completion in regard to "make up" time.

Mr. Mansfield explained that he had not changed the award, but that there had been a stenographic error in its typing. A union official said today that Mr. Mansfield's position cleaned up that point if the company agreed to it. The company has already agreed that there was a mistake in the typewritten copy.

Several other angles besides wages remained for discussion in the arbitration award which the union held to be ambiguous. One of these concerned the "spread" or number of hours in the day in which the bus driver can be called on do his work. He works an eight hour day, but under the old agreement he had a spread of 12½ hours. The union asked for a reduction in the spread to 11 hours.

Hours Too Long

Union men said they felt that at the present time 11 hours was long enough for a day's work to be completed in, and that the cut could be made without cost. However, they declared, the arbitration award left out any limit at all on the spread, so that except for the limitations of the law, a man could be open to a spread of say 20 hours if the company asked.

The union asked that the pay of watchmen and janitors be brought up to the rate of the general helpers. While the award gave them six cents an hour more, a union official declared that the award left it to the company to give future watchmen and janitors what it chose to. This left it, he added, so that if the company employed women for these jobs in the future, when help became scarce, it could pay the women less, and they could not belong to the union, because the union called for equal pay for women on these jobs.

On the wage question, union officials felt the drivers should have had more than the six cents an hour given them by arbitration. Through union negotiation the pay of operators on the Boston Elevated was recently raised to $1 an hour, while the award brought the Eastern Massachusetts men up to 94 cents. While granting that previously the Eastern Massachusetts pay had trailed the El, they urged they should have had more, and that the 600 Eastern Massachusetts mechanics should also have been raised higher than 94 cents.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston University Freshmen Check In

First-year students entering Boston University's 74th academic year flocked to register at the Hayden Memorial today. Hundreds of additional students will register during the next two days. Classes are scheduled to open Sept. 24. The first group to arrive is shown above, with James Fittori, left. Registering, left to right, are Beverly Buckler of Reading, Dorothy Corbett of Medford, and Georgia Rigas of Somerville.

Backyard Gardener Joins Harvest Show

The "backyard farmer"—the fellow that had a victory garden in the summer—is going to have the chance to exhibit the best pumpkin or squash, or any other vegetable he has raised, at the Victory Harvest Show scheduled for Horticultural Hall Sept. 28, 29, and 30.

A harvest show is not new with the Horticultural Society. For the past 113 years farmers from all over New England have brought in their prize vegetables to be judged by the experts.

This year the Harvest Show is adding "Victory" to its title and along with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the Advertising Club of Boston is joining in to sponsor the showing of the produce raised by the "backyard farmer."

If you only had a plot 10 by 10 feet you are eligible to bring in your product. Maybe hiding on that squash vine that trailed its way over to the railroad tracks there is a squash as big as a barrel. If there is bring it in to the Victory Harvest Show. Who knows, maybe you'll walk off with the $2 prize for exhibiting the biggest squash.

While the Advertising Club of Boston will pay its attention strictly to "Victory Garden" exhibitors the Horticultural Society will, as in the past, be chiefly concerned with the exhibits of farmers through this region.

Prizes, of course, will be made by both the Advertising Club and the Society. The Advertising Club, through the kindness and generosity of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, will give their prizes in bonds and war saving stamps. The Society's prizes will be in cash awards.

Entries by Sept. 24

All wishing to make exhibits at this Show must file entries at Horticultural Hall on or before Sept. 24.

By combining the exhibits of the amateur and professional farmer it is expected that there will be close to 2,000 exhibitors, making this Boston Show one of the greatest on the Atlantic seaboard.

The spacious exhibit hall will be attractively decorated in the nation's colors. Cut-outs of Uncle Sam, garbed with overalls and hoe over his shoulder, will be placed about the hall.

A feature attraction at the Victory Harvest Show will be a harvest scene of 100 years ago in a farm yard beside the rear of an old house and cellar entrance built of old lumber, and with solid blinds and hand-wrought hardware.

Seasonable fruits and vegetables will be heaped near the cellar door awaiting sorting as was then the custom. At the right a garden plot and beyond through the fence a cornfield with crop ready to bring in.

The fruits and vegetables shown will be sorts popular then [it is interesting to note that in the 1840s two nurseries in Connecticut and New York, respectively, offered 100 and 118 varieties of apples alone] except that a few vegetables are necessarily represented by newer varieties of the same general appearance bearing the old names for the sake of realism. In the interest of authenticity these will be so designated.

Preserving of Long Ago

The scene also will include some of the preserving methods commonly practiced a century ago in sharp contrast to those used today.

Tools and furniture are real antiques, and include a handmade rake owned and used by Daniel Webster, lent by Harold Bent of Framingham, Mass., and a hooded cradle in which five generations of the same family have been rocked.

Another feature of the Show will be a demonstration of methods by which food can be preserved or stored for use in the winter months. A large exhibit showing a storage cellar and ways in which vegetables and fruit can be kept safely out-of-doors will be presented by the Massachusetts State College, under the direction of Prof. William R. Cole. A large exhibit of canned fruits and vegetables will have a place in this hall, as well as an interesting and educational nutritional exhibit.

There will be no admission charged. A large pumpkin three feet high will be placed in a prominent location, however, to receive offerings for the benefit of soldiers' and sailors' relief organizations.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29, a luncheon will be held at the Gardner Hotel and will be attended by several hundred persons connected with the Victory Harvest Show.

Famous Russian Girl Sniper Spends Day as Boston's Guest

Lieut. Liudmila Pavlichenko, the Russian girl sniper who is credited with picking off 309 Nazis in action at Sevastopol and Odessa, visited Boston yesterday at the invitation of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, saw her first American football game, ate her first New England breakfast, and expressed the belief that American girls, too, could pick up a rifle and spring effectively to the defense of their country, if called upon to do so.

Lieutenant Pavlichenko and two companions, Senior Lieutenant Vladimir Pchelinstev, Russian Army sniper, and Nikolai Krasavchenko, head of the youth organizations in Moscow, made the trip to Boston as guests of honor at the football game at Fenway Park between the Eastern Army All-Stars and Chicago Bears, played for the benefit of Army Relief.

The three Russians came to the United States several weeks ago as delegates to the International Student Assembly which met at Washington.

Those expecting the stalwart girl sniper to be callous and hardened as the result of her experiences were amazed to greet a thoroughly warm and human personality. Lieutenant Pavlichenko, who wears four wound stripes on her sleeve and four medals upon her chest, is vigorous and straightforward in manner, but at the same time thoroughly feminine.

A Rose for Dr. Cabot

She impulsively grabbed a rose from a bouquet on the breakfast table and placed it in the buttonhole of Dr. Hugh Cabot, President of the Massachusetts Committee for Russian War Relief, in a gesture of appreciation for relief supplies which his committee has sent to her country.

Pat O'Brien, Hollywood actor, also present at the Mayor's breakfast in honor of his Russian guests, was so taken with the young 26-year-old attractive sniper that he completely turned the usual tables by asking for her autograph and grinned delightedly when it was given.

Lieutenant Pavlichenko, speaking in Russian through a translator, said that she was happy to convey the greetings of the Russian women and the Russian Army and to express appreciation for the marvelous reception extended to her in this country. She explained, however, that she accepted it not simply for herself, but as a tribute to the people of Russia fighting "this very moment" for the future of their country.

As one Russian who heard and understood her expressed it, "You could almost feel the bombardment of Stalingrad behind her simple words," she spoke with such authority and earnestness.

"Next Time I See You"

Then smiling almost gaily, she promised, "And the next time I see you again, it will be in a free Europe after the defeat of Fascism."

She declined to describe in detail her many encounters with the enemy, but admitted that at one time the Nazis tried to coax her across the battle line with an offer of chocolates. They also threatened to kill her, she said.

Lieutenant Pavlichenko learned to shoot while a student at the University of Kiev, and afterwards became a teacher of sniping at a women's training school.

She and her party left Boston last night for Toronto, in continuation of their trip as delegates to the International Student Assembly, the purpose of which is to bring together students from all nations in order to achieve a better understanding of the common purposes that bind together free peoples.

The Russian girl said that she hoped to be back on the fighting front by Christmas.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on Italian paintings will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by Miss Maginnis at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Gov. Saltonstall to Vote 'No' On Birth-Control Referendum

In a surprise move Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today announced that he will vote "no" on the birth control referendum which will appear on the November State ballot.

At the same time, in a prepared statement issued in answer to a newspaper reporter's question, the Chief Executive asserted that the birth control referendum "must not be made a political issue."

The Governor's move now places him in line with the position already taken by Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, his November opponent, who early in the Democratic primary campaign announced his opposition to birth control.

The Governor's complete statement read:

"The referendum on birth control on the ballot at the election in November must not be made a political issue. The law goes too deeply into individual emotions at a critical time in the history of our country to become a political issue. If I remain silent in an effort to keep it out of politics, I am convinced that my very silence will be interpreted as favoring the referendum. Yet, as far back as 1931, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, I wrote several proponents that I was not then prepared to say that I was in favor of such a measure because of the tremendous antagonism it would make.

"So now I wish to make it clear that I intend to vote "no" but in doing so I am exercising my right as Leverett Saltonstall, a registered voter, and not as Governor nor as a candidate for office. All voters must vote their personal convictions on this subject. That is the purpose of a popular referendum.

"This country is fighting for its very existence and at no time in our history has there been any greater necessity for unity among us all. This issue of birth control affects the deepest emotions of our citizens. It disunites us when we must work together with confidence in each other and the broadest tolerance of each others beliefs and opinions in order to forward our war effort to the utmost."

The Governor at the same time announced that this was the last time he planned to mention the issue of birth control during the campaign.

The referendum was placed on the ballot by the Massachusetts Mother's Health Council. The Council filed an initiative petition for birth control before the 1941 Legislature which turned down the measure. Later the Council obtained the additional voters' signatures necessary to place the issue on the ballot in November. The proposed measure would permit physicians to prescribe birth control and disseminate birth control information.

Many Massachusetts political observers are of the opinion that the issue on the ballot presents a handicap to Republican party nominees inasmuch as the Roman Catholic church is planning to conduct a strong campaign against the referendum to bring out the largest possible negative vote.

A Rose for Relief Head

James P. Coyne

Russian Girl Lieutenant Gives Flower

Lieut. Liudmila Pavlichenko, Russian sniper who is credited with 309 Nazis, in the typically feminine act of pinning a rose on the lapel of Dr. Hugh Cabot, President of the Massachusetts Committee Russian War Relief. This spontaneous presentation took place yesterday at the Mayor's breakfast to the Russian girl and two countrymen, who came to the United States as delegates to the International Student Assembly which met in Washington.

Overspeeding Laid Largely To Army Men

Men in the armed service are the principal source of complaints of violations of the 35-mile-an-hour Massachusetts speed limit recently established by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, asserted today.

His statement came as he suspended indefinitely the driving right of Lieutenant William J. Dixon of the air base, Fort Devens, and Daniel A. Contie of Camp Edwards, for operating between 60 and 65 miles an hour. The Registrar also suspended indefinitely the driving license of Walter E. Brandenburg of Camp Edwards for operating his automobile with 10 persons in it.

"The civilian population on the whole is obeying the executive order of his excellency, Governor Saltonstall, establishing the 35-mile-per-hour speed limit," the Registrar asserted. "The principal complaints coming to me concern violations on the part of men in the armed services.

"Apparently the same complaint has gone to the Commanding General of this Corps Area, because he recently asked me to request the police to prosecute every man in the service operating a car in violation of the laws and regulations of theCommonwealth. For men in the services to be violating the motor vehicles law sets a bad example."

No. 2 Gas Coupons

No. 2 coupons in motorists' gasoline rationing "A" books will be usable after midnight tonight, with each of the eight coupons standing for four gallons, Henry J. Parkman, State Office of Price Administration Director, announced today. He also warned that holders of supplemental ration books who have used up the coupons in their "B" and "C" books will not be able to obtain additional gasoline until Oct. 21.

Any remaining No. 1 coupons in "A" books are not usable after midnight, and all motorists who have any left are requested to destroy them. The No. 2 coupons will be good until Nov. 21.

War workers who exhaust their supplemental books before Oct. 21 will be met by refusal on the part of rationing boards to grant immediate renewals, Mr. Parkman said, unless the applicants can prove positive error in the computation of occupational mileage given in their original applications.

Requests for renewals of supplemental rations for gasoline to be used between Oct. 21 and Jan. 21, 1943, will be received by local War Price and Rationing Boards after midnight tonight in accordance with the regulation that at any time within 30 days prior to the expiration of a ration, application for a further ration may be made.

To simplify the renewals, a new official application form has been devised. In addition to the description of the car and other facts, it includes a statement of the speedometer reading at the time the application for renewal is submitted, and the number of occupational miles driven each month.

Some local boards are mailing blank forms to present holders of "B" and "C" books, to avoid congestion at the offices. If a blank is not received within 10 days after midnight, holders of supplemental books should go to their local boards in order to renew their applications.

"We know that some drivers, once in possession of 'B' or 'C' books, drove indiscriminately. Perhaps some of them did so in the mistaken belief that they could obtain more gasoline merely by asking for it. These supplemental books, under the regulation, were issued for a three-month period ending Oct. 21. When the boards granted supplemental rations, the drivers state in their applications the distance to be traveled for that time."

The Royal Order of Scotland And Other Masons in Meetings

Business meetings of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third and Last Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, at the Hotel Statler, and the annual meeting of the Royal Order of Scotland at the Boston Masonic Temple, featured today's activities of the 130th annual meeting of the Council.

Formal opening and general session of the Council is scheduled for tomorrow morning, with the general session continued Wednesday and the conferring in full ceremonial form of the Thirty-third Degree—highest honor in Freemasonry—Wednesday evening at the Statler.

More than 1,000 persons from a score of States have registered for the meetings, and many of them marched from the Statler to Trinity Church, Copley Square, last evening for a church service in which four bishops participated. They were: The Rt. Rev. Benjamin F. P. Ivins, Bishop of the Diocese of Milwaukee, Wis., who was in charge of the service; the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts; the Rt. Rev. Francis M. Taitt, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and the Rt. Rev. Frank E. Wilson, Bishop of the Diocese of Eau Claire, Wis., who preached the sermon.

The Rev. John U. Harris, minister of Trinity Church, and Melvin Maynard Johnson, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, assisted.

Peace between fraternalism and totalitarianism can never come, Dr. Wilson declared, outlining the responsibility of the Masonic Fraternity in helping to build a co-operative world.

Four responsibilities to accompany the four freedoms were proposed by Dr. Wilcon including relinquishment on the part of all nations of a "sufficient amount of their own sovereignty." Next in order, he pointed out, "would seem to be some workable form of international co-operation, all nations joining other nations for the common good of all concerned.

"Whether we are bungling our way into that or something else is hard to tell, but it is obvious that we are on the verge of a world order very different than we have known before, and it is equally obvious that that order must be co-operative."

He proposed that Freemasonry offer as its contribution to "the kind of world we would like to build after peace has been secured," a proclamation of the four responsibilities to accompany the four freedoms. They are: Freedom of religion and the responsibility to serve God; freedom of speech and the responsibility for truth; freedom from want and the responsibility for stewardship; freedom from fear and the responsibility for international co-operation.

New Order Bars Oil to Those Who Fail to Convert to Coal

No fuel oil rations will be supplied to apartment houses and commercial and industrial establishments failing to convert to coal heat when possible and where desirable, the U. S. Government ruled this week-end. The order applies only to rationed areas and will deprive such establishments of both basic and supplemental rations if not obeyed.

The action follows up the previous statement made by the Office of Price Administrator that householders in rationed areas who failed to convert when possible would get no supplemental rations, although they would have a basic ration.

No rations will be allowed to any applicant whether for a private home or a large manufacturing plant, Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator in charge of rationing, said in issuing the information, if a new oil burner had been installed since June 1, 1942.

New England apparently will be the hardest hit in the fuel oil rationing program. Figures taken from the 1940 census show that 45.8 per cent of Rhode Island homes were heated by oil, 42 per cent of those in Connecticut and 36.9 per cent of the homes in Massachusetts.

Shipments of gasoline and fuel oil to New England have been at the rate of 38 per cent of last year's consumption, F. L. Higginson, Director of the Services and Supplies Division of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety, reported, and he asserted that "it is plain unadulterated cruelty to lead the people of New England to think that everyone can get as much as 75 per cent with present facilities."

"The desperateness of the fuel oil situation" was said by Mr. O'Leary to demand that all large users, including apartments, office buildings and manufacturing plants, convert oil burners wherever possible. The Government has cleared the way for conversions and arranged for priorities on necessary materials.

"We might remember that the oil saved from one large building that converts is enough to heat a score or more of homes all winter," Mr. O'Leary said.

When registering for rations, the large establishments will be required to report on the convertibility of their oil furnaces. Rationing boards, assisted in consultation by heating experts, will then determine which concerns should be denied rations. Those granted will be based on a percentage of last year's consumption with adjustments. In most cases, Mr. O'Leary said, the curtailment will be at least as great as that in private homes, but exceptions will be made in the case of hospitals.

A drop in consumption of fuel oil of about 25 per cent has been deemed desirable by the OPA in setting regulations for carrying out the rationing program in a 30-state area. The program will affect more than 3,000,000 homes, according to the Census Bureau report.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight. Moderate winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly cooler in south portions tonight.

Southwestern Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts: Slightly cooler tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:27 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Tuesday, 10:02 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:15 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $13.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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STRENGTH

United States Coast Guard Fire Fighters to Protect Vital Waterfront Areas

United States Coast Guard

Uncle Sam's Guardians of the Coast Soon Will Be Operating the Largest Fleet of Fireboats in the World

Protecting harbors, docks, and piers from attempts of enemy sabotage and destruction, the fire fighters of the Coast Guard maintain constant vigilance in guarding valuable cargoes waiting to be shipped overseas. Former fishing vessels and converted pleasure craft are being used in the fire-fighting fleet. In wartime the duties of the Coast Guard are everywhere—from convoying the merchant ships across, manning transports, and protecting shipping and supplies while in port.

Defense Leaders Make Plea For Women Fire Watchers

By William R. Frye

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England civilian defense leaders today joined with Massachusetts defense officials in an appeal for tens of thousands of women fire watchers to come to the rescue of an area they feel is threatened by possible forest fires and city conflagrations.

Proclaiming the slogan, "Today every fire helps Hitler," defense leaders moved forward on two parallel fronts—fighting careless fires and preparing against incendiary raids—with fire prevention week just over the horizon.

The anniversary of the huge Chicago fire, legendary blaze started "by Mrs. O'Leary's cow," will be observed in wartime earnestness this Oct. 4-10.

By that week, fire prevention week, Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, hopes to have enlisted 176,000 fire watchers in a big drive to protect America's "home front."

Outstanding Danger

A danger to New England cities is the myriads of small fires, started by incendiary bombs and not caught by watchers at their inception, might blaze up simultaneously and bring about an impossible problem for fire fighters, he declared.

Maj. Leicester S. Johnston, Regional O. C. D. Gas and Fire officer, said that hundreds of frame buildings in the area are "fire traps" partly because of rubbish which, cluttering flat roofs, would feed an incipient blaze.

Percy C. Charnock, Fire Co-ordinator for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, stated in an interview that it is not too much to say an incendiary bombing raid might "at any moment" bring upon any one of many large Bay State cities a fire comparable to that which swept 20 to 30 Boston blocks in 1872.

To catch fires while they are small, 200,000 fire watchers are needed in New England, Mr. Loughlin has estimated. Only 24,000 have volunteered in the nine months since the assault on Pearl Harbor.

Need Increases

Women watchers could fill the need "splendidly," Mr. Loughlin said, pointing out that the need gets more and more urgent as men are taken into the armed services.

There should be a trained watcher ready to take up his or her post in every home, church, business establishment, and factory, he reiterated.

Meanwhile, as city fires are attacked from the point of view of greater precautionary personnel, incipient forest fires are coming under the alert eye of Civil Air Patrol pilots and forest fire fighting is being modernized until it can be directed from the air.

Late September and early October is the beginning of the "forest fire season," defense officials warn.

Under Maj. Robert S. Fogg, New England head of the C. A. P., five observation planes are in daily use over Maine forests and 45 others could be put into the air in case of emergency.

"Flying Offices"

These planes may quickly be transformed into "flying offices" for United States Forestry Department "fire bosses." Maps, cameras, and two-way radios are provided with which to plan and direct the course of a fight being waged on the ground.

The planes may also be used to carry "parachute troops," which would drop out of the sky in large numbers and bring a forest fire under control, while other planes bring equipment, supplies and food.

A novel paper parachute has been evolved, Maj. Fogg said, which can safely sail down to earth bearing 30 pounds of materials.

On the ground, Mounted Fire Patrols are being formed by the State Civilian Defense Committees to ride horseback through the woods, watching for incipient blazes and aid in extinguishing those which get started.

Massachusetts already has 700 such volunteers, many of whom will be on duty night and day during fire prevention week, the State Safety Committee has announced.

Major Johnston disclosed that, in connection with the drive against forest fires, he plans to display hundreds of posters near burned-over areas. The posters will read:

"This fire was caused by carelessness. Suppose the enemy had sown incendiary calling cards. Could you have helped?"

Discovery of fragments of a Japanese incendiary bomb in the wooded hills of Oregon has lent immediacy to the drive, he pointed out.

High school, prep school, and college students will be trained in the rudiments of forest fire fighting for the F. F. F. S.—the Forest Fire Fighters Service—if volunteers are secured. Colleges immediately affected are those in smaller towns, such as Amherst, Williams, and Dartmouth.

Mr. Charnock said his organization still found it "almost impossible" to get rubber hose and metal equipment for auxiliary fire fighting companies.

Pumps Finally Received

After waiting "for months and months" for equipment the Federal officials said they plan to send to target areas in the State, Massachusetts recently received just two front end pumps. These were sent to Holyoke, and comprised the first such equipment made available in the Bay State, Mr. Charnock said.

Other types of material such as rubber hose and firemen's uniforms have been distributed "in limited quantities," he added, but declared that exact figures could not be disclosed in print under strict orders of the Office of Censorship in Washington.

The Fire Co-ordinator's office has been urging the city of Boston to establish pumping stations on the Charles River which could draw out water in case bombs put the regular water system out of commission, Mr. Charnock disclosed. As an alternate plan, he has suggested that wooden ramps be built reaching down into the river, on which fire trucks could back down to the water's edge and fill their tanks.

Oil companies are being asked to co-operate by making small changes in their big trucks so that in a real emergency, they could be emptied and filled with water, thus becoming auxiliary fire engines, he said. Success of this scheme has been demonstrated in Dover, N. H., in the view of civilian defense officials.

Fire watchers, like air-raid wardens, a part of the defense committee, would go on duty following the Green 1 air-raid signal. Their task would consist of standing on high points to spot beginning fires, then taking first measures with hand pumps, ladders, and hose to put the blaze out before auxiliary firemen became necessary.

Persons who wish to volunteer should contact the local civilian defense committee.

State Co-ordinators

Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, has announced the appointment of three State co-ordinators of the OCD's forest fire-fighting service. They are:

Massachusetts, Raymond J. Kenney, Boston, State Commissioner of Conservation; New Hampshire, John H. Foster, State forester, Concord, N. H.; Connecticut, Austin F. Hawes, State forester, Hartford.

Governor of Nebraska Keynoter in Concord

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21 (AP)—Governor Dwight Griswold of Nebraska will be the keynote speaker at the Republican State Convention here Sept. 29, George W. Conway, Committee Chairman, announced today.

Enoch Shenton, Secretary to Representative Foster Stearns of Hancock, will be assigned to the Republican Campaign Headquarters until after the November election, Mr. Conway said.

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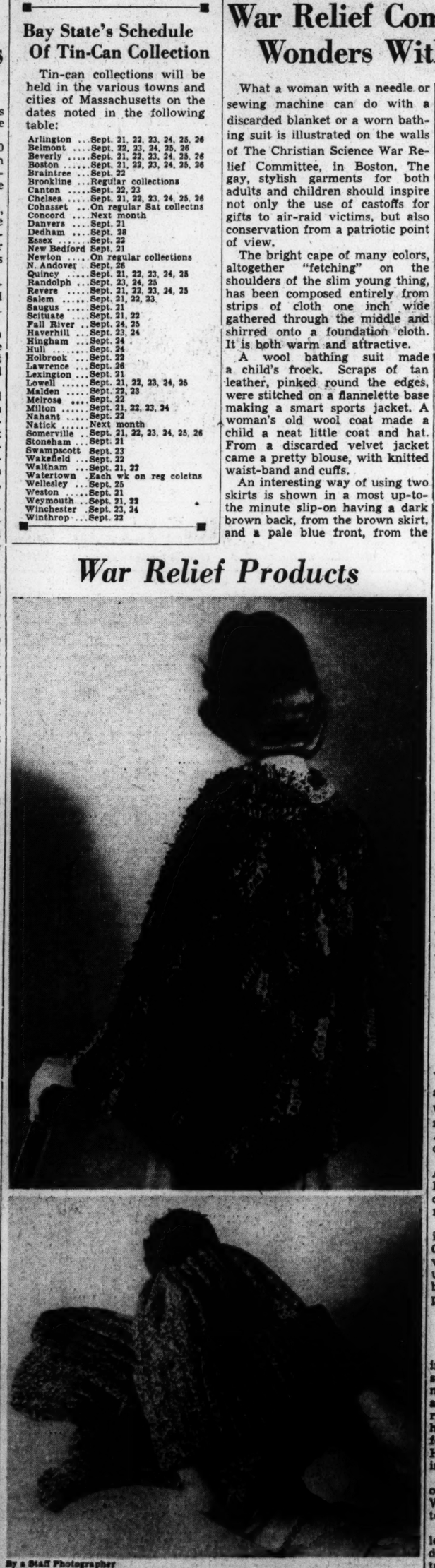
Bay State's Schedule Of Tin-Can Collection

Tin-can collections will be held in the various towns and cities of Massachusetts on the dates noted in the following table:

Arlington	Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Belmont	Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Beverly	Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Boston	Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Braintree	Sept. 22
Brookline	Regular collections
Canton	Sept. 22, 23
Chelsea	Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Cohasset	On regular Sat collectns
Concord	Next month
Danvers	Sept. 21
Dedham	Sept. 28
Essex	Sept. 22
New Bedford	Sept. 21
Newton	On regular collections
N. Andover	Sept. 26
Quincy	Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
Randolph	Sept. 23, 24, 25
Revere	Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
Salem	Sept. 21, 22, 23
Saugus	Sept. 21
Scituate	Sept. 21, 22
Fall River	Sept. 24, 25
Haverhill	Sept. 23, 24
Hingham	Sept. 24
Hull	Sept. 24
Holbrook	Sept. 22
Lawrence	Sept. 26
Lexington	Sept. 21
Lowell	Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
Malden	Sept. 22, 23
Melrose	Sept. 22
Milton	Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24
Nahant	Sept. 22
Natick	Next month
Somerville	Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Stoneham	Sept. 21
Swampscott	Sept. 23
Wakefield	Sept. 22
Waltham	Sept. 21, 22
Watertown	Each wk on reg coletns
Wellesley	Sept. 25
Weston	Sept. 21
Weymouth	Sept. 21, 22
Winchester	Sept. 23, 24
Winthrop	Sept. 22

War Relief Products



By a Staff Photographer

Attractive Articles From Used Clothing

Shown at the office of Christian Science Relief Committee, Boston, is (top) an attractive cape in many colors made from inch-wide strips of cloth, scraps from various sources, gathered through middle and shirred onto foundation, and (below) mittens and cap made out of pair of old golf stockings.

War Relief Committee Does Wonders With Old Clothing

What a woman with a needle or sewing machine can do with a discarded blanket or a worn bathing suit is illustrated on the walls of The Christian Science War Relief Committee, in Boston. The gay, stylish garments for both adults and children should inspire not only the use of castoffs for gifts to air-raid victims, but also conservation from a patriotic point of view.

The bright cape of many colors, altogether "fetching" on the shoulders of the slim young thing, has been composed entirely from strips of cloth one inch wide gathered through the middle and shirred onto a foundation cloth. It is both warm and attractive.

A wool bathing suit made a child's frock. Scraps of tan leather, pinked round the edges, were stitched on a flannelette base making a smart sports jacket. A woman's old wool coat made a child a neat little coat and hat. From a discarded velvet jacket came a pretty blouse, with knitted waist-band and cuffs.

An interesting way of using two skirts is shown in a most up-to-the minute slip-on having a dark brown back, from the brown skirt, and a pale blue front, from the other skirt. Decorative stitching and trimming in dark brown complete the combination. From blanket samples of rose and dark red comes the warm, hip-length coat just right for country walks in cool weather.

A child's dainty dress of pale grey worsted, trimmed with rose-colored braid, was, according to the note attached, a "hopeless-looking" pair of trousers. Yarn unraveled from old bathing suits has been reknitted or crocheted into mittens and gloves. Discarded golf stockings have been converted into a shapely skating cap and a pair of mittens.

Historic Tavern To Feed Waves In Northampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 21—The Wiggins Old Tavern, long famous for its food and historic associations, will join the Navy on Oct. 5.

Beginning on that date, it will be taken over as a mess hall for Waves attending the United States Naval Training School at Smith College, it was announced today by Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, Commanding Officer of the School.

A popular rendezvous for hungry travelers, the Wiggins Old Tavern has been a landmark for tourists for more than 30 years. The building is over 100 years old and was used previously as an inn.

The landlord, Lewis N. Wiggins, carefully preserved its early American flavor by antique furnishings in keeping with the period which it represents and restoring the old hand-hewn beams in the ceiling which had been covered with layers of boards and plaster.

It will be missed by the comparatively few travelers these days who pass by, and it will be a pleasant memory of many, but all will approve its present patriotic service.

The country store and the antique shop will remain open to the public, however, Mr. Wiggins explains, and his complete staff for the Tavern, as well as the Hotel Northampton, which will be taken over by the WAVES on the same date, will be needed for the operation of these two establishments for the Navy.

Water Levels Officially Better

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Water levels in most Connecticut and Massachusetts key observation wells declined less than usual or rose contra-seasonally during August, a report by the Geological Survey disclosed today.

Underground reservoirs in the Atlantic Coast States received large quantities of recharge from copious rains in August, the water resources review for August shows.

"In the widespread area extending from Connecticut to South Carolina over which low groundwater levels existed in May the unfavorable conditions have now been largely eliminated," the report said.

Joseph Warren

Joseph Warren, who passed on in Brookline Saturday, retired last spring after 35 years as an administrator and as a teacher of law at Harvard University. Until his retirement, Professor Warren had held the distinguished Weld Professorship of Law Emeritus at Harvard. For 20 years he was acting dean of the law school.

Because of the wartime shortage of faculty members, Professor Warren had planned to take up his teaching duties again this fall.

Graduated from Harvard College in 1897, he received his law degree three years later. Before returning to Harvard in 1907 as Administrative Assistant in the President's office, he was secretary to the late Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court and private secretary to George von L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Rome.

'Special Ship' To Slide Down Ways Tonight

War Activities in New England

Launching at Navy Yard—A vessel described by the Navy as a "special ship" will be launched this evening at the Boston Navy Yard, the First Naval District disclosed.

In the interest of security a description of the vessel may not be disclosed, nor the number of the type constructed or under construction, here and elsewhere, the Navy said. It added, however, that the Boston Navy Yard is far ahead of other yards so engaged in the time required to produce this particular type of vessel.

Sponsor of the ship will be Mrs. Myrtle R. Doucette of Lynnfield Center, wife of William Doucette an electric welder employed in the yard.

Eaton Launched at Bath—The Destroyer Eaton slid into the Kennebec River from ways of the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, at a private launching today.

The Eaton cut to 21 days the average between launchings since the first of the year. The Yard's goal, set by William S. Newell, President, is a launching every 15 days.

Mrs. Mary Eaton Phillips of Kirkwood, Mo., a descendant of Gen. William Eaton, U. S. A., for whom the craft was named, sponsored the destroyer. General Eaton was United States Consul at Tunis during the war with the Barbary pirates and acted as an official agent of the Navy.

Dry Military Areas Sought—Petitions urging immediate enactment of the Sheppard Bill to prohibit liquor sales and suppress vice in the area of military camps, have been received by Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D), of Texas, from 178 Massachusetts residents.

Senator O'Daniel told the Senate that 161 petitions were received from Newton and 17 from Brookline.

"The rising tide of resentment and public indignation regarding the deplorable conditions existing around our military establishments caused by liquor is constantly being called to my attention," the Senator said.

"E" for Maine Plants—Rear Admiral William C. Watts, U. S. N., retired, now active in the Industrial Incentive Section of the Office of Public Relations, will present the Army-Navy "E" to two Maine war industries this week, the Navy announced.

On Sept. 23 the "E" pennant will fly over the plant of the Hyde Windlass Co. of Bath, Maine, manufacturers of naval and maritime equipment. The following day the "E" burgee will be given to the Snow Shipyards, Inc., of Rockland. Both awards are for outstanding achievement in war production.

Air Cadets Leave—Another large group of air cadets left Boston this morning for the Air Force Classification Center at Nashville, Tenn., to start their flying training with the Army Air Forces, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command, announced.

The 129 cadets will be divided according to aptitude into training groups as pilots, navigators, and bombardiers.

FOR A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK
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BOSTON, MASS.

Old Lexington's Commander Speeds Namesake Saturday

A fighting Admiral, whose ship, the Lexington was shot from under him in the Coral Sea last May, will give the launching speech at the Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company next Saturday afternoon when the heroic aircraft carrier's namesake slides down the ways, the Navy announced today.

Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, will fly to Boston on Friday, possibly piloting his own Navy plane, to take part in the launching ceremonies.

Two others who were associated with the former Lexington will also have official roles in Saturday's ceremonies. They are Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Jr., Commandant of the First Naval District, who commanded the task force with which the original Lexington operated in the Pacific, and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, of Mohawk, N. Y., who sponsored the first Lexington and will sponsor the second.

Admiral Sherman, who was promoted from Captain as a direct result of his handling of the Lexington in the Coral Sea, was the last to leave the sinking carrier as she succumbed to fire and explosions last May 8, soon after her planes had struck powerful blows at Japanese forces. Not until all hope of saving the ship had vanished and not until the last man had gone over the side to be rescued, did the Lexington's skipper drop overside on a line, just before the mighty ship went under the waves.

The new Lexington, to be launched a year ahead of schedule, will be the second carrier launched since Pearl Harbor, the Essex, prototype of a new class to which the Lexington belongs, entered the water at Newport News, Va., July 31. It will be some months, however, before these two new "flattops" can be completely fitted out and ready to join the fleet.

The Navy, racing to build the world's biggest and hardest hitting fleet of carriers, has made public little data on Essex class vessels. Jane's Fighting Ships says they displace around 25,000 tons, cost about $60,000,000 and have a complement of more than 80 planes and 2,000 officers and men. Speed, a prime essential of an aircraft carrier, was listed as 35 knots.

Fighting an aircraft carrier was with Japan, the Navy has lost two of the carriers with which it entered the war—the Lexington in the Coral Sea and the Yorktown at Midway—and has five left: the Saratoga, Enterprise, Wasp, Hornet and Ranger. In addition there are whatever carriers may have been developed by converting speedy merchant ships.

Loss of the two American carriers has been more than offset by Japan's loss of six sunk, an additional one probably sunk, and four damaged. As against America's seven carriers, Japan is believed to have entered the war with 12 or more fleet-type carriers.

At the insistence of 23,000 workers at The Fore River Shipyard Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox designated carrier 16, for which the name Cabot had been selected, as the Lexington.

Last night Secretary Knox, Knox, through the First Naval District headquarters, announced that a two-week, nation-wide campaign would begin at the time of the Lexington launching to enroll 5,000 aviation cadets and 10,000 more bluejackets than ordinarily would be inducted in that period. Enlisted personnel will be identified as "Lexington Volunteers" and the aviation cadets will be organized into special squadrons having names reminiscent of events and places connected with the Battle of Lexington in the Revolutionary War.

John W. Storrs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21—John W. Storrs, who passed on here on Saturday, was serving his fifth term as Mayor of this City. He is automatically succeeded by Charles J. McKee, Alderman-at-large, who will fill out the term which ends in January, 1944.

Mayor Storrs was born in Ludlow, Vt., and for many years was prominent in the engineering field in New Hampshire, retiring from business when he first sought public office in 1933.

Beginning his engineering career as a surveyor's helper in 1875, Mr. Storrs was associated with the old Concord & Montreal Railroad from 1890 to 1911, and later with the Boston & Maine Railroad. He was the first man to serve as State Engineer, beginning in 1905, and was Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission in 1911, until he was promoted to a Commissionership in 1918. He was made Chairman of the Commission in 1928.

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Salvaged Hurricane Timber in New England Area Meeting a War Emergency

Unexpected Outlets Found For Huge Stocks of Lumber

Timber salvaged from the hurricane that swept through New England four years ago today—Sept. 21, 1938—has been turned from a seriously large surplus into an inestimable value reserve with which to meet war needs.

National defense and then actual war brought sudden demand, and new, unexpected outlets for huge stocks of seasoned lumber, as well as logs for box board material. The normal supply would have been entirely inadequate to meet the demand, according to general market information.

But the 1,250,000,000 board feet of timber salvaged by the Government and private operators after the hurricane that official records show to be the worst and most destructive in the history of this country, proved just the thing. It is rapidly being absorbed to help meet the unprecedented demands for lumber, augmented by metal shortages that prompt wood substitution wherever possible.

Major Problem

Records show that the storm caused nearly 700 fatalities and property losses in excess of $300,000,000. One of the major problems was the destruction of New England timber. More than 600,000 acres of forest and woodlands were damaged, involving better than 2,500,000,000 board feet of timber, and presenting a dual forestry problem of national importance—forest fire protection and timber salvage.

A special Forest Service program was established to work with the State Foresters on these problems. A director's office was established in Boston for all of New England, and a State Director's office in each of the States. The policies, operating relations and work standards were arranged on a co-operative basis with each of the states.

The special fire protection program was concluded with the clean-up of more than 300,000 acres of the most severe blowdown; opening up of 10,000 miles of roads and trails: co-operative training in forest fire control of more than 72,000 local men in the forest communities, and the distribution of special fire fighting equipment to the respective states on a plan-wise basis.

Conclusion of this fire protection program during 1941 and the progress of the Timber Salvage program has been very satisfactory according to Director J. F. Campbell of the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, the agency operated by the United States Forest Service to handle the emergency.

Unique Program

This Timber Administration has been a unique program. An overall program was necessary to carry out the basic objectives: 1—to protect and preserve existing New England industries and labor that were dependent on New England timber as a raw material through salvaging as much as possible of the hurricane-damaged timber; 2—to provide a market for the hurricane-damaged timber in order that timber owners might salvage as much as possible of the residual value of their timber; 3—to protect the New England log and lumber market by preventing the hurried delivery of great quantities of hurricane-damaged material to that market.

The program operated on this basis and salvaged 690,000,000 board feet of timber. This involved contracts with 20,000 persons and more than $6,000,000, was paid out to timber owners. About 832 receiving stations for logs were actively used and for a while 150 sawmills were producing salvage lumber at one time.

Sale of the NTSA material has progressed rapidly and today Director Campbell reports a very strong demand for all the timber the program handled. Before the current year ends, the nation will have required an estimated 38,000,000,000 board feet of lumber although 33,000,000,000 was normally considered a high production for a year.

The last of 60,000 cords of pulpwood, included in the salvaged lumber, was sold and delivered prior to Dec. 20, 1941, and practically all of the hardwood lumber—about 30,000,000 board feet—has also been sold and delivered. The remaining timber that is sold but not yet delivered amounts to less than 50,000,000 board feet of pine logs in ponds and about 67,000,000 board feet of pine and other softwood lumber.

Wood is now recognized as a critical war material and local demands include white pine for box boards, dunnage boards for storage of cargo in vessels, war construction, and other uses; red pine, hemlock, red spruce, and balsam fir, are used for staging, shipyard, and camp rough construction; spruce and fir pulpwood for paper to be used in merchandising and packaging war commodities; hard maple and yellow birch for flooring for war industry housing, emergency office and military furniture, metal substitutes, and similar purposes; white birch for utility boxes, table tops, handles; beech for industrial flooring for war factories, cot frames, camp furniture; oak for pallet stock for shipment of war goods, industrial flooring, truck bodies, boat construction, ammunition boxes, railroad ties, and metal substitutes; white ash for truck bodies, handles, and metal substitutes; yellow poplar, basswood, soft maple and elm for utility boxes, package blocking, and war housing furniture.

As the end of the hurricane lumber salvaged by the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration looms for the immediate future, the lumber industry of this area may encounter a definite shortage of the product for its war needs.

To meet these requirements, now that the end of the salvaged lumber is in sight, the lumber industry must deal with problems of reduced forest resources in New England. The hurricane and cutting operations have diminished the merchantable white pine stock of New England by at least 25 per cent since September of 1938, and the actual acreage of white pine stands has been reduced more than 30 per cent in the same way, according to the best available data. Records show a general decrease in quality and volume for New England pine stands. The intensive salvage program over the six New England States after the hurricane found that the white pine salvaged, averaged 22 logs to a thousand board feet, whereas, earlier records also indicate that good stands of pine averaged about 10 logs or less to a thousand board feet.

At the same time forest studies by forestry colleges and experiment stations in New England find that white pine will not succeed itself successfully except under some forms of managed cutting operations.

In order to meet the present war needs for quality as well as quantity distributed cuttings on a managed basis offer the best general solution. At the same time it would permit the continuation of New England white pine resources.

Huge Timber Loss Turned Into War Reserve

Upper left: "Raw material" for salvaging operations after the hurricane. From scenes like this workmen saved millions of feet of lumber that are now filling urgent war needs. Upper right: Salvaged logs from hurricane-leveled forests are stored in a pond for preservation. Lower: Logs salvaged from the Harvard Forest, equivalent to 3,500,000 board feet, are shown at Baker's Mill, Harvard Pond, Petersham, Mass.

V-Mail Gets All The Priorities

Priority will be given V-letter mail over all ordinary air mail addressed to the armed forces overseas, it is announced by John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster at Boston. The advices from Washington, Mr. Gleavy said, mean that V-mail will not only get the fastest handling and dispatch to servicemen overseas but also the fastest reply.

Only regular V-letter sheets may be utilized to obtain this special service. War and postal officials urgently request postal patrons to utilize this V-mail service in sending correspondence overseas to our fighting men, said Mr. Gleavy. Thousands of parents have found that V-mail letters are the answer to fast and safe communications with their sons all over the world. This stationery may not be used for writing to men in the armed forces that are within the United States.

Collar Wrinkled or Linens Late? Launderies Doing Army Work

Mister, if your favorite shirt comes back from the laundry with a wrinkle in the collar, and, Madam, if your nicest linens are delivered days late, tell the Manager, but don't be too swift in changing your laundry. For if the home town laundries of Greater Boston and Massachusetts are hard pressed to see that every button is sewed on, it is because they have taken on silently and efficiently, one of the biggest jobs laid out for an industry operating in wartime with pre-Pearl Harbor facilities.

Those spick-and-span uniforms you see on the sailors and soldiers thronging the military reservations throughout the Commonwealth are kept so, in the large majority, by laundry workers who are at the same time filling the increased needs of civilians, reports Gordon L. Rayner, Manager of the Massachusetts Laundryowners' Association, Inc.

Labor Turnover Large

They're doing the job competently, in the face of a serious labor turnover, the near impossibility of getting any equipment for replacements and despite a 40 per cent cut in truck mileage ordered by the United States Government.

To get the work done even the owners have had to leave their offices and learn to operate washing machines, fire boilers and do skilled tasks. With the same number of employees as it had before Pearl Harbor, the industry is handling about 10 per cent more clothes.

The Army is doing some laundry work for its men with mobile laundry units, and several are in use by the Navy, but the main burden falls on the commercial laundries, whose competitive bids are considered monthly by the Quartermaster of each post.

Civilian demands have kept pace with the Army requirements, Mr. Rayner said. More and more women are putting away their irons while others are devoting a larger precentage of their time to volunteer duties.

Soap Is Plentiful

The number of workers has remained at about 10,000 in Boston and 20,000 in all the Commonwealth for the past year, but the actual personnel has rapidly shifted. Highly lucrative jobs in war industries continue to draw employees away, as they do in other businesses. The situation is especially serious in Worcester, Springfield and the Merrimac Valley.

Supplies, which threatened to be scarce at the first of the year, have not fulfilled the earlier outlook and are sufficient. Plenty of soap is available, for soap is now a by-product of glycerine, needed for explosives, rather than the other way around as it was in peacetime. Boxes are flimsier than they were, and wrapping paper is of a poorer quality, but other supplies, such as chlorine bleaches, are easily obtained.

Shouldering their wartime job well, laundry executives are looking forward to expanding their plants' usefulness when the need arises. They have learned that English laundries are equipped for gas decontamination of clothing. Their own finishing equipment has been pronounced ideal for restoring gas-contaminated textiles. Preparations to serve in this field are expected to be made in the coming months.

Z. G.

700 Horsemen To Do Special Anti-Fire Stint

Orders placing 700 volunteer horsemen on duty watching for signs of sabotage in fire hazard areas of Massachusetts forests during Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 4-10, have been issued by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Edgar L. Gillette, Director of the Committee's Mounted Patrol, reminded men and women members of his organization that fragments of a Japanese incendiary bomb found in the forested hills of Oregon "have focused national attention on the forest fire hazard."

"Increased precautions in all coastal areas," he said, "have been taken as a result of the mysterious pre-dawn attack by a tiny seaplane."

Mr. Gillette issued a special warning to woodsmen, hunters, picnickers, and motorists to be careful with "cigarette stubs, pipe ashes, cigar stubs, and lighted matches."

As precaution against fires discovered by the Mounted Patrol, pack horses laden with fire fighting equipment have been made available in Massachusetts danger spots, he said.

"Whenever a blaze is discovered which a horseman cannot control or stamp out, these pack horses will be rushed to the scene," the Directer declared.

Sweep of Republicans in Maine Means Advance of 'Dry' Cause

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 21—Maine Republicans weren't the only ones pleased with the results of last week's election which saw Governor Sewall trounce a Democratic adversary by a margin far greater than most of his stanchest supporters had predicted as he led the Republican Party to a 'clean-sweep victory in Maine.

Take the Maine Christian Civic League, for instance, and add to them the independent "dry-cause" voters and there is a second group of happy voters. Complete returns are not available yet and won't be until the votes are officially tabulated, but already it is known that the dry cause made important gains throughout the State. The shipbuilding City of Bath, working home for some 12,000 ship builders, for instance, voted out the beer parlors. In Houlton, the voters turned against the State Liquor Commission store, which now will either have to be closed or moved by Jan. 1.

Under Maine laws, voters have an opportunity through referendum in every State election to express their opinion upon four questions pertaining to the beer and liquor laws. Thus actually local option is the rule, as voters may permit or reject sale of beer for consumption on premises, sale for consumption off the premises, sale through State stores.

Throughout the State a "dry" trend was indicated plainly and there appears to have been a definite drive against consumption of beer on the premises—beer parlors. Long a sore spot in Maine because there are so many such establishments that a small staff of inspectors can not begin to cover them adequately, the beer parlors are blamed for a majority of the growing sentiment against the liquor law.

So encouraging were the referendum results to adherents of the dry cause that the Rev. Frederick W. Smith, vigilant head of the Christian Civic League in Maine merely expressed his general sentiment when he appraised the election results by stating the dry vote was "a repudiation of the State Liquor Law regulations and the looseness allowed by the regulations." The Rev. Mr. Smith called upon the Legislature, in its forthcoming session, to heed the vote and "place a limit upon the number of beer parlors operating in a given community." As a matter of fact, it is likely that a good many persons who are not proponents of the dry cause would readily agree to such a step as it might tend to curtail abuses and, indirectly, criticism of the sale of beer and liquor which may eventually lead to prohibition again. Enforcement of good standards and rules and regulations in the many beer parlors that have mushroomed throughout the State long has been a major problem to which the State Liquor Commission, even critics will concede, has given no little attention.

As for the Republican landslide, not even the State G. O. P. Chairman, Mr. Morton of Farmington, expected the better than 65,000 majority that Governor Sewall ran up against banker George W. Lane, Jr., who did not even carry his home city of Auburn. Shortly before the election Mr. Morton predicted a margin of 20,000; was criticized by some Republican workers for such arch conservatism and applauded by some Democrats who saw in the low estimate a glimmer of hope.

Not even former Governor Brann, attempting a political comeback after successive defeats at the polls, could spin a thread against what some Republicans now are hailing as the rising tide of Republicanism which will be reflected throughout the country in the November elections. Robert Hale, Portland attorney, administered a sound defeat to Mr. Brann and won the right to represent the First District in Congress so once more Maine will have a Hale in Washington.

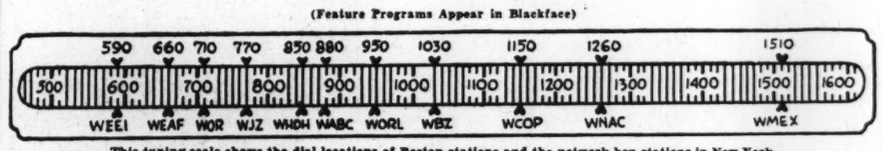
National issues were not particularly a contention in the Maine election, and so some of Maine's more conservative voters feel it would not be wise to take too much for granted on the basis of the Maine results. True, domestic politics of President Roosevelt and his Administration were scored by Mr. Hale, United States Senator White and Congresswoman Smith, all of whom won their contests by sizable majorities but each, in turn, spoke with equal emphasis in favor of the Roosevelt foreign policy.

Mr. Hale, for instance, although a most sharp critic of the New dorsed the foreign policies of the Administration, insisted he had indorsed the poreign policies of the Administration from the outset. Indeed, not by any stretch of the imagination does it appear the question of "isolationism" entered the picture in Maine. Editorial writers for Maine papers have been careful to point this out since the election.

Meanwhile, as Republicans were jubilant and some in the party ranks were said to be definitely revising their estimates of the political prowess of Governer Sewall, Democrats were reported in some quarters to be planning drastic changes in party leadership before another election campaign rolls around.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Telegraphic reports: Bos-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	ton Red Sox-New York	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 "Exploring Music";	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Columbia Con. Orch.	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness";	Telegraphic reports: Bos-	Wartime Buying
4:00 News Service	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	ton Red Sox-New York	Dance Matinee
4:15 Victory at Home	American Legion Conven.	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Family Front"; sk.	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-New York base-	Dance Matinee
4:45 Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	ball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries";	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:15 music; Poet.	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	show
5:30 Lynn U. Stambaugh	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; drama	Sports; Music
5:45 Ben Bernie; music.	Meet the Band	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00 News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports results
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Major Hoople: comedy.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15 Pay-Roll talk; music	Major Hoople: comedy.	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dra	Dinning Sisters; songs.	"Red Ryder"; drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 Orchestra	matic sketch	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, News	Cavalcade of America.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Ballads
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America.	Les Brown's Orchestra	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks, sopr'no;	"The Adventures of Bull-	WMEX Drama; Essays in
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	dog Drummond"	Drama
9:00 Theater: 'How Green	"Counter-Spy"; drama	"Great Artists"; Law-	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Was My Valley'; M.	"Counter-Spy"; drama	rence Tibbett; orchestra	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 O'Hara, W. Fidg-	Harry James Orchestra;	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45 eon, D. Crisp	H. James Orch.; comedy	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	show	Classical Album
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Josephine 'Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report; Defense
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Alias John Freedom"	Miller R. Schmidt, songs	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Civilian Defense	"Alias John Freedom"	World's Most Honored	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45 News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	Music	"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15 Ray Kinney's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Victory Forum	Dance orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	"Lands of the Free";	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Music	Music; News	recorded	thur Mann	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express report	News; Music; Jack Dal-	Organ music	
7:15 Recorded music	News report	ton, cowboy songs	News comments	
7:30 Music; Talk; News.	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup, songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs.	News Service	News reports
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Rise and Shine"; music	Military band; News.	George and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands.	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss: Interview	"Post Exchange"
8:45 riety Show; News.	News report	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss: Int.; Music	Jimmy Cash, tenor
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum.	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Jump Time"; Or.	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue; Organ	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Valiant Lady	Isabelle M. Hewson	"Bess Johnson"	BBC News; recorded	Studio talk
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Roy Porter, News	"Bachelor's Children"	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 'Honeym'n Hill'; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch	Sing and Swing Show	'Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45 Food Fair	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Dramatisation	Marie Mason"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Red Cross Show: music;	"Road of Life"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	"Brass Hats"
11:15 Second Husband	speeches	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News; record.	"Woman Reporter"
11:30 Bright Horizon; sk.	Radio Chapel	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Political Talk	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Singing Sam	Organ Recital	Ranch Melodies
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Home Forum: talk	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel songs	Tapestry Musical	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk.	Autumn Nocturne: music	Shopping News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Marguerite Porter, songs
1:45 'The Goldbergs': sk.	U. S. Army Band	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone, 'Book Ends'	"Loretta Young Women"; drama	Musical Roundup; News	"The Victory Program"
2:30 We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	Sports Comments	Organ Recital
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	"Khaki Serenade"	News reports
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Telegraphic reports: New	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	York at Brooklyn base-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Keyboard Concerta:	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	ball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Gyorgy Sandor	U. S. Army Program	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	Telegraphic reports: New	"Wartime Buying"; Music
4:00 News Service	News	'Backstage Wife"; sk.	York at Brooklyn base-	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo; organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	Dance Matinee
4:30 Book Talk	Signal Corps Dedication.	"Lorenzo Jones"	New York at Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
4:45 James L. Fly; talk.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries";	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15 music; songs.	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	Show
5:30 "Follies"; "Poet";	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Sports; Music
5:45 Ben Bernie; music.	"Let's Swing"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	News; Sports Reporter.	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid.	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Allen, songs	Aituck's Chorus	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	H. V. Kaltenborn, News	Henry Cabot Lodge	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Earl Godwin	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Morton Gould's Orch.	Lloyd Frazee, songs
8:15 Heir?"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	chorus; drama	Morton Gould's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Hobby Lobby; guests	'Anchors Aweigh'; Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; spy	Jerome Kern's Music
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Receiving Station prgrm	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	series	Romance in Music
9:00 Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Cheers From the	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Meredith Willson and	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45 Camps"; variety	F. Martin's Or.; Comedy	John Nesbitt; music	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00 show of soldier	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15 talent from camps	"This Nation at War"	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Talks	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton; Harriet Hil-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45 News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	liard; Quiz Nelson's Or.	Network program	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:15 Bobby Byrne's Orch.	News; Sports; Music	Meeting Returns	George Duffy's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Les Cayler's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Music; News	News Service	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79 mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73 mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News, commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Cavalcade of America.
7:30 p. m.—Baseball News for American Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6.20 p. m. — Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg. 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m. — Comments in English, RKE, 81 meg, 36.9 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"For Gallantry." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG, 11.68 meg, 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg, 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75 meg, 25.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—10:00 p.m.—Feature program. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 b.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Lima, Peru—11.30 p.m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian music. OAX14z, 6.08 meg. 49.3m.
London—11:30 p. m. — Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7)
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Vocalist; Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Freedom on the Land Forever."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.
W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports: Boston Red Sox at New York, baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family, skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—Les Brown's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Better Half"; Quiz Show.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale," Dean Austen Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:15 p. m.—Herbie Woods' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

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WWW-1

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 22
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, September 22

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.83mc, 11.79mc and 6.04mc. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Paintings From the North — Victory Concerts Are Inaugurated

Contemporary Canadian Art On Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

An extensive exhibition of oils and water colors by living artists of Canada is to be on exhibition at the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover, through Nov. 10. The pictures were very carefully selected to present a fair and comprehensive view of achievement among painters who live in the upper latitudes of North America. The selection includes works by French and Anglo-Canadians, by urban and provincial artists.

Until recent years, we had come to formulate a rather set idea of Canadian painting based on the now -historic "Group of Seven." Those artists seemed to be in accord about what was the appropriate subject matter, and what the suitable technique for depicting the life and landscape of Canada. Their painting was poster-like, broad and scenic. Stylization was favored. On the whole, those Canadians had devised a manner of pictorial expression which resembled the painting of Scandinavians and Russians. Apparently, the climate, the terrain, the quality of sunlight, and the atmosphere of the North engender this peculiar style. Those who are interested in the relation of geography to art will find some interesting material for comparison.

♦ ♦ ♦

But, the Addison Gallery exhibition does not bear out this pat definition of Canadian art, nor this glib conclusion about climate, latitude, terrain, and pictorial style. In Andover, we find that the Canadians have been artistically Paris-bound, that they have accepted rhapsodic expressionism, fanciful and calculated Cubism, and the recondite and unearthly vision of surrealism. If we were to make a panoramic survey of art in the western hemisphere, we could find a common denominator in the artists of North and South America. From the Arctic to Patagonia, artists exercise a freedom of choice. Apparently personal temperament and idiosyncrasy are more persuasive than the influences of environment and tradition in molding contemporary style.

The war does not seem to have exercised its influence upon these painters. However, some of the pictures were done before the war. In general, the artists paint their genre scenes, still-lifes, individualistic portraits, and countryside. They display a wholesome exuberance about their artistic undertakings and in a mood characteristic of artists of this era, they can become exhildrated by some trifling subject, endowing it with distinction through vigor of style. The painters for the most part earn their livelihood outside the studio. Painting, then, becomes a hobby, informed with the abandon of the holiday mood. Canadian artists are no better off than Americans in establishing themselves on a status with workers who have an acknowledged right to earn their way through their peculiar skills.

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Marian Scott of Montreal contributes two canvases that are painted with a Byzantine simplification and with an appreciation for the geometric basis of pattern. She is frank in her acknowledgment of foreign sources of inspiration. Goodrich Roberts lives in Montreal where he teaches at the Art Association. His "Boy" is painted with plastic values forcefully indicated. He is obviously a Cézanne disciple. Henri Eveleigh is another resident of Montreal, though he was born in Shanghai, educated in London and Paris. His oil, "Moscow, December 5, 1941" affirms further his cosmopolitanism. It is a symbolic composition with a very dramatic point.

Henri Masson is of Belgian birth and now a resident of Ottawa. His pictures are zestful recordings of the people whom he sees. They are made more lively by an ingenuousness that does not seem affected. "Les Glacières" is a graphic representation of an everyday scene. "Le Conseil" by Paul Lemieux, teacher of art in Quebec, is a stirring composition of genre, in which the painter shows qualities in common with provincial artists of Canada. There are specimens of work by artists of the old school, most noteworthy, "Algoma Lake" by Alexander Young Jackson of Toronto whose mountains are undulations of bright decorative color. Other contributors in the old style are Michael Forster and Arthur Lismer. David Milne's water colors are full of sparkle and sensibility.

The most impressive pictures in this Canadian exhibition are those by Alfred Pellan, and a good-sized group by Canadian provincials. Pellans still-lifes are reminiscent of Picasso and Juan Gris. Their colors are brilliant and they are juxtaposed to impart handsome chromatic effects. He resides in Montreal, after spending 14 years in France.

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The provincials have received particular attention from the Addison Gallery and many of them have been brought to light through the enthusiastic search of Patrick Morgan, who is instructor in painting at Phillips Academy. Of marked interest are the efforts of a gifted family, the Bouchards, residing in Baie St. Paul. They have painted their home and domestic occupations. They possess those qualities of confidence and spontaneity which typify intuitive painters.

Other painters whose works are on view are: Paraskeva Clark, Charles Frazer Comfort, Lillian Freiman, Eric Goldberg, Prudence Heward, Madeleine LaLiberté, John Lyman, Luis Muhlstock, Jack Nichols, Carl Schaeffer, Jori Smith, Tom Wood, and Paul Emile Borduas.

There is concurrently shown an exhibition of portraits by John Greenwood, pre-Revolutionary American painter, who has been more or less obscured by luminaries of his day. He is being rediscovered and revaluated.

'Les Glacières' by Henri Masson

Oil painting from Ottawa on exhibition at the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover.

Raymond Havens

Raymond Havens will play at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, on Friday evening, Oct. 2, at 8:15. The program will include several "firsts" for Boston, notable among them a Toccata in A major by Purcell. The concert is open to the public.

The Daily Dialer

Margaret Speaks, soprano, sings Silesu's "A Little Love, A Little Kiss," Deppin's "In the Garden of Tomorrow," the traditional "Dark Eyes," and Padilla's "El Relicario." The orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, plays the Prelude to Bizet's "Carmen," MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose" and Strauss' "Emperor Waltz," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, guest on "Great Artists," sings two children's songs by Edward German, based on Kipling's "Just So" stories—"A Kangaroo and Dingo," and "I Am the Most Wise Baviaan" —and Rachmaninoff's "To the Children," also Vincent Youman's "Drums in My Heart," and Jacques Wolfe's "De Glory Road." Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra in Debussy's "La Plus Que Lente," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, will sing "Caro Nome" from Verdi's "Rigoletto"; Reinhold Schmidt, bass, "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen," and William Miller, tenor "Sylvia." Percy Faith conducts the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

"Cavalcade of America" presents an original radio play, "Eagle to Britain," by Milton Geiger, dramatizing the flight of an American bomber to the European battle-front. All action takes place in a bomber on its flight. A Ferry Command pilot will be heard as guest, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Lynn U. Stambaugh, retiring National Commander of the American Legion, and his successor will speak, CBS-WEEI, 5:30 p. m.

Alfred C. Sheehy, deputy to the State administrator of the Massachusetts War Savings Staff, will emphasize the importance of the Pay Roll Savings plan, WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Tuesday

Gyorgy Sandor, pianist, is soloist in the "Keyboard Concerts" series, playing Mozart's D Major Rondo Schumann's "Papillons"; a Scherzo by Mendelssohn; the Staccato and Alternating Thirds from Bartók's "Mikrokosmos"; Fuleihan's "Cipriana," and a Dance from Shostakovitch's "The Golden Age," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

20th Century-Fox

Charles Laughton in 'Tales of Manhattan'

Arriving Tuesday night at the Keith Memorial

Stradivarius Quartet Gives First Program

Victory Concerts at the Museum of Fine Arts opened the music season on Sunday afternoon, the Stradivarius Quartet (Messrs. Wolfinsohn, Robbins, Dick, and D'Archambeau) presenting an hour's program. The occasion started off with a brief address by Edward Jackson Holmes, president of the institution, and a talk by William Arthur Riley, representing the Mayor of the City.

The place used for an auditorium was the Tapestry Room, along with some gallery space beyond for overflow. The program comprised Beethoven's Quartet in D major, op. 18. No. 3, and a group of short pieces from the works of Ravel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, and Schubert. Broadly, the purpose of the concerts is to provide performances of a high and intimate order for servicemen and their friends. Alternate Sunday afternoons, 4:30 to 5:30, is the plan, the next date being Oct. 4, with Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and Harrison Keller, violin, on the platform.

In regard to the name of the visiting ensemble, it was given originally, unless recollection has gone atwist, by way of signalizing some products of the Stradivarius workshop, belonging to a collection, on which the members performed. That, however, went long ago by the board, if we may judge by reading material which the Museum sends out. There Mr. Wolfinsohn, indeed, is mentioned as using a Stradivarius, date of 1715; but Mr. Robbins is referred to as playing on what bears the designation of the "Spanish" violin; while Mr. Dick is down as having a Storioni viola, and Mr. D'Archambeau the "Servais" violoncello, by Guarnerius.

For a string quartet organization, let it be pointed out on good artistic authority, consists not of four members but of eight—four players and four devices for making sound, the means of expression being as much of an individuality as the person who does the expressing. The man and the mechanism, otherwise speaking, have to be associable; they must belong together. He requires to possess a mastery over that particular instrument, and the instrument requires to yield its tone, without too much obstinacy or perversity, to him.

Now there is little likelihood of a pair of violins, a viola, and a violoncello being selected from all the ancient masterpieces that exist and handed over to a group of executants as the best possible they could ever hope to display their talents upon. Then, too, take a name, like Stradivarius. Not all "Strads" are equally good. For that matter, some of them for one reason or another are said to be pretty poor, and interesting chiefly on sentimental grounds, their use all worn out of them or their adjustment got beyond the control of any craftsman.

To consider the eight of the Sunday group, men and instruments, as they are, they attain a most satisfactory blend; not so sweet, though, as might be imagined, nor so smooth nor so rich. In a good meaning of the word, they produce a roughish blend; one that lets all parts of the harmony have equal character. Perhaps balance is a better qualification to remark upon than blend. In the Beethoven quartet, every voice yesterday had distinctness, and distinction as well. Here was a string quartet with a second violin that could be constantly heard, and with a viola of true tenor quality.

Some string quartets overdo the first violin, while others overdo the cello. Mr. Wolfinsohn will have none of that. Some are thin in general sonority and others thick. To mention quite a special detail, he and his collaborators have a remarkable knack for effects of pizzicato, observable in their playing of the piece entitled "Scherzo," by Ravel.

W. P. T.

Richard Tucker

Moment From 'Count Me In'

Hal LeRoy, Charles Butterworth, and June Preisser in the new musical comedy, which is moving today from the Shubert to the Majestic.

Plays and Players

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Olsen and Johnson's "New Hellzapoppin of 1943," begins touring for its third successive season tonight at the Nixon Theater, Pittsburgh. It then proceeds to Chicago. Lew Parker and Jack Gleason now have the leading comic roles. Barto and Mann, the Radio Rogues, Charles Withers, Hardeen, the Kim Loo Sisters, Harry Roso, the Biltmorettes, Joan Baker, and the Commandos are other headliners. Edward Duryea Dowling, who staged the original show in 1938, is performing the same duty for the new edition.

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Eddie Dowling will open his latest production, Gilbert K. Chesterton's "Magic" which will be offered with William Saroyan's short play "Hello Out There," at the Belasco Theater, New York, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29. The plays are now in Washington on a pre-Broadway tour which will include Philadelphia before opening in New York. Mr. Dowling and Julie Haydon who previously appeared together in "The Time Of Your Life," William Saroyan's play which won both the Pulitzer prize and the Drama Critics' award, have the leading roles in both "Magic" and "Hello Out There." The supporting company includes Jess Barker, Stanley Harrison, John McKee, Bram Nossen, Farrell Pelly, John Farrell and Ann Driscoll. Watson Barratt designed the settings and Feder supervised the lighting. The plays were staged by Mr. Dowling and the production was under the supervision of Elizabeth Miele.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. Lem Ward will leave for Boston this evening in advance of the cast of "The Eve of St. Mark," Mr. Anderson's new play which The Playwrights' Company will present, beginning on Sept. 24 for 12 performances at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, prior to its Broadway opening on Oct. 7. The cast, headed by Aline MacMahon, William Prince, and Mary Rolfe, will entrain for Boston Wednesday. Tuesday will be spent in setting up and lighting the show. Howard Bay has designed the seven settings, and Moe Hack is doing the lighting. The production will inaugurate on Broadway the fifth season of The Playwrights' Company as a producing organization.

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John Golden is turning over all the profits earned by his current production of "Claudia," at the St. James Theater, New York, for the two weeks beginning Sunday, Sept. 20, to Russian War Relief. Mr. Golden's plan to turn over profits accruing from certain weeks to various war funds, resulted in the donation during the summer of $2,000 to the Air Training Corps of America.

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Cornelia Otis Skinner and four other members of the cast of Lee Strasberg's production of "Black Narcissus," which opens a week's engagement at the Maplewood Theater, Maplewood, N. J., tonight will participate in the presentation of more than $50,000 War Bonds to the 3,000 workers of the Westinghouse Electric plants in Bloomfield and Belleville, N. J., Tuesday afternoon.

In addition Miss Skinner will deliver a patriotic monologue, Ben Hecht's "Uncle Sam Stands Up," for both the night and day shifts at the plants. Assisting her will be Miss Thelma Schnee, Miss Josie Johnson, Denis Green and Philip Gordon from the cast of the play.

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Returning as featured players in the Boston Comic Opera Company, which is coming to the Majestic on Oct. 5 for three weeks of Gilbert and Sullivan operas, will be Florenz Ames, Bertram Peacock, Robert Pitkin, and Morton Bowe. New members of the cast will include Katherine Judah, June Winters, Marjorie Heyward, and Donald Clark. The schedule this year calls for two operettas to be given each week, with four performances of each. The bills for the opening week will be "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Iolanthe."

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Grace Moore and Russell Lewis are planning to launch a new operetta company in January. It is probable that the first production will be "La Belle Helene," a revised version of the Offenbach-Halevy opera, with Miss Moore and Wilbur Evans in the title roles.

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"Porgy and Bess" will close at the Majestic Theater, New York, on Sept. 26, and will open its tour in Rochester on Sept. 28.

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert—"Beat the Band." New musical comedy presented by George Abbott with a book by himself and George Marion, Jr., music by Johnny Green, and lyrics by Mr. Marion. Jack Whiting, Susan Miller, Jerry Lester, Romo Vincent, Toni Gilman, Eunice Healey, and Juanita Juarez head the cast. Dances directed by David Lichine. Settings and costumes by Samuel Leve and Freddy Wittop. Curtain at 8.30.

M-G-M Plans

M-G-M has decided not to curtail its short subjects program during the coming season and will issue a total of 78 subjects and 104 issues of the News of the Day. The program will be headed by six two-reel current events "Specials" and there will also be the following one-reelers: 14 "Pete Smith Specialties," 10 of John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade," 10 "Our Gang" comedies, 10 M-G-M "Miniatures," 16 Technicolor cartoons, and 12 James Fitzpatrick Traveltalks in Technicolor. The last-mentioned will be specifically designed to promote better Pan-American relations.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Alber H. Wiggan collection exhibition. Through September. Three Centuries of Education in Massachusetts. Esperanto book and magazines. Through Oct. 4.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Doll and Richards, 240 Newbury Street—Group of paintings of New Englanders.

Grace Horne Galleries, 220 Dartmouth Street—Prints by contemporary Americans. Through Summer.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Members' exhibition.

Helman's Print Shop, 8a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of art work by children of the Boston Public Schools.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Permanent collection of Medieval and modern artists; Asiatic works of art and prints of the Masters.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45, Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Paul Revere and his environment (Special Exhibition Galleries). Through Oct. 11. Paintings by contemporary American artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Prints after Raphael, engravings by Dusart, etchings by Castiglione and the Perelle (Print Department). Technique of Rajput painting (Gallery A 3). American embroideries (Gallery D 49).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—Contemporary Canadian artists. Through Nov. 10. Portraits by the Colonial American painter, John Greenwood. Through Nov. 1.

Concord: Concord Art Association—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Frederick A. Bosley. Water colors, pottery, and miniatures by Robert N. Hudspeth.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Music in Art.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Exhibition of camera studies by Rasco, sponsored by the Winchester Art Association.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of British crafts, sponsored by the British Government.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion, Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"On Beacon Hill," Emlyn Williams. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "This above All." Joan Fontaine, Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—"Give Out Sisters," with the Andrews Sisters, Charles Butterworth. 1:15, 4:10, 7:10. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"Monastery." 1, 3:30, 5:50, 8:10. "Life of Beethoven." 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:40. "Flying with Music." 9:50 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:25. "Battle of Midway." 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 2:50, 6:10, 9:40. "Syncopation," Jack Cooper, Adolphe Menjou. 1:10, 4:30, 9.

Metropolitan—"Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey, Jean Phillips. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 8:30. "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:50, 9:40.

Modern—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Old South Newsreel — "New Soldiers Are Tough," "Battle of Midway," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:20. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "The Battle of Midway," 12:07, 3:02, 5:57, 8:52.

Paramount—"Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Charles Butterworth. 5:45 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:10. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Kent Taylor. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 9, 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 3:50, 6:10, 8:30, 10:50. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:30, 7:40, 10.

Scollay—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"The Battle of Midway," "The F. B. I. Front," "More About Nostradamus," "Glen Gray and His Casa Loma Occupations," "Russia's Baku," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 12:50, 3:50, 7:08, 10:17. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:38, 8:47. "Battle of Midway," 2:10, 5:19, 8:28.

Telepix—"Stalingrad." "March of Time," "Glen Gray and Band," "Quebec," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux — "Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. 9:30 a. m., 1:07, 4:40, 8:20. "Battle of Midway" 10:40 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:30. "Manhunt," 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:55.

Tremont—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. 10:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:15, 10:10. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:30, 8:25.

Uptown—"Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Jack Haley. 1:10, 4, 6:30, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Jack Haley. 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — **Capitol**: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser, Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "A Yank in Libya," J. Woodbury. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — **Capitol**: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Ships with Wings." 1:45, 8.

Regent: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Honolulu Lu," Bruce Bennett, Lupe Velez. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—**Brainiree**: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — **Egyptian**: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:50, 5. "Eagle Squadron," 3:17, 9:27.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. Peter Lorre. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 2:50, 5:15, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 1:45, 8.

DORCHESTER — **Dorchester**: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran. 2, 7:30-11.

Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 2:43, 9:43. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—**Eglestion**: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Broadway," George Raft, Anne Gwynne. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — **Capitol**: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. 3:30, 9:23. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 7:53.

HINGHAM—**New Loring Hall**: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunn. "Tough as They Come," Billy Halop. 1:50, 7:48.

HYDE PARK — **Fairmont**: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Broadway," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "Ships with Wings," J. Clements. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunn, Ralph Bellamy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—**Lexington**: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 8:15. "True to the Army," Jerry Colonna. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—**Open Air Theater**: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. "Bombs Over Burma." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—**Granada**: "Sweater Girl," June Preisser. 2, 5:00, 8:16. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:22, 6:20, 9:38.

Mystic: "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 2:15, 5:30, 8:25. "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey. "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:30.

Strand: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 2:25, 8:30. "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN — **Oriental**: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 2:45, 1:50, 7:50. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," 9:40.

MEDFORD—**Fellsway**: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Eagle Squadron," Richard Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:25, 9:10. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—**Melrose**: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—**Colonial**: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Short subjects. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—**Needham**: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.

NEWTON—**Paramount**: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush." 2, 8.

QUINCY—**Quincy**: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 8.

Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser. 2, 8.

REVERE—**Revere**: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—**Drive-In Theater**: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "The Girl from Alaska," Jean Parker. From Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—**Central**: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Southern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

Strand: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Male Animal," Olivia de Havilland, Henry Fonda. "Valley of the Sun." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall.

WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "n This Our Life, Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Secret Agent of Japan," Lynn Bari, Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:30.

WEYMOUTH—**Drive-In Theater**: "Suspicion," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders, Wendie Barry. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—**Winchester**: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison. 3:30, 7:55. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Red Skelton, Ann Sohtern. 2:10, 6:30, 10:04.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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BUY WAR BONDS AT BOTH THEATRES
AS A SALUTE TO YOUR HEROES
JACKASS MAIL
WALLACE BEERY
Marjorie Main
— plus —
"SWEETHEART OF THE FLEET"
Jinx Falkenburg · Joan Woodbury · Joan Davis
ADDED!
'BATTLE OF MIDWAY' in Color
Extra! Loew's State Only!
Lowell Weir at the Mighty Wurlitzer

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DOORS OPEN 9 A.M.
6th LAST WEEK
GARY COOPER
THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES
(THE LIFE OF LOU GEHRIG)
ENDS TUESDAY
"FLYING WITH MUSIC"
MARJORIE WOODWORTH

NEWS REEL
OLD SOUTH
WASHINGTON AT SCHOOL
25—News Subjects—25
BATTLE OF MIDWAY
NEW SOLDIERS ARE TOUGH
KALTENBORN—TEX McCRARY
AND LATEST HEADLINE NEWS
Continuous 9 A. M. till 11 P. M.

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
ANDREW SISTERS
"GIVE OUT, SISTERS"
Plus "TOMBSTONE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bing CROSBY & Fred ASTAIRE
in IRVING BERLIN'S
"HOLIDAY INN"
Plus "Dr. Broadway"

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A New Musical Comedy
BEAT the BAND
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Susan Jack Jerry Romo
MILLER-WHITING-LESTER-VINCENT
Book by George Marion, Jr., & George Abbott
Music by Johnny Green Lyrics by George Marion, Jr.
Evgs. 55c to $3.30; Wed. Mat. 55c to $2.20
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WILBUR—12 Times Beg. Thurs. 8:30
The Playwrights' Company presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
The EVE of St. MARK
ALINE MacMAHON • WILLIAM PRINCE • MARY ROLFE • JAMES MONKS
Directed by LEM WARD
Settings by HOWARD BAY
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Mats. Wed.-Sat. 55c-$2.00 Tax Inc.

NOW AT THE MAJESTIC EVES. 8:30
"Bright, tuneful, timely musical comedy"
—WALTER WINCHELL, Herald
COUNT ME IN
CHARLES BUTTERWORTH—LUELLA GEAR
Nat Jane Mary Dewey &
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"IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH"
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A New Play by EMLYN WILLIAMS
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BROADHURST Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

'Deserted' Village Enlists for War

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The British War Office announced Sept. 19 that all inhabitants of a "considerable area" in the East Riding of Yorkshire, facing the North Sea, would be evacuated and the district taken over entirely for military purposes.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN EAST ANGLIA, Sept. 21—This is one of a number of recently converted "battle areas" in which live artillery, mortars, machine guns, and small arms are being used to teach British soldiers actual warfare conditions.

It was not long ago a peaceful British countryside village with crops growing and small farmhouses decorating the countryside. All the inhabitants have been evicted, crops are all gone. Only the houses remain standing, to be inhabited again sometime in the future.

Evacuation of the inhabitants was hard. But its importance is emphasized by the claim of military experts that new teaching methods employed here—simulating real warfare—is boosting fighting efficiency by 50 per cent.

So hard is the Army at it that the requisitioned area of 10 square miles I just visited, for example, is working all day seven days a week and many nights as well.

Harvest Gathered

In view of the urgency of interfering as little as possible with Britain's food production, great care has been taken to select for "battle areas" zones where a minimum amount of land has to be forfeited. Here, one quarter of 8,000 acres was under cultivation for grain and roots. Suspension of training was arranged to permit this year's crop to be gathered, but those 2,000 acres are lost for agricultural purposes until the end of the war.

Emphsis has been laid by military authorities on the fact this was not high-grade soil and that in the establismment of battle areas in various parts of the country maximum use has been made of moorlands, downlands, marshlands, and other unproductive stretches.

Elaborate schemes of compensation have been worked out to recompense civilians evicted from their homes so the Army shall have battle areas. But how tough a break sentimentally it has been for many was indicated clearly during a visit to two villages from which inhabitants have been removed.

The "Deserted Village" of Goldsmith's celebrated poem had nothing on them, for now there is not even a stray cat to be seen stropping its backbone against a gatepost. The Army has strict instructions not to use any of the buildings as a target or to enter any houses. It would be a military crime of high order to drop shells within 500 yards of an old grey church. I am told the parson preaches there each Sunday evening to a congregation consisting of an old retainer and his wife who live with him on the river aboard a barge he has made his home.

Village Stands Silent

Roses still grow around cottage doors but no longer do children romp in the school playgrounds. The little village shops are empty and forlorn and no conversation takes place of an evening across garden gates as workers return from the fields.

The persons who used to animate this typical English country scene have been moved to new homes—mostly in adjacent villages. This compulsory removal they viewed as a whole with deep disfavor. But in the actual transfer the Army treated them with utmost consideration. It paid their haulage bills, recompensed them for garden crops and other possessions they had to leave behind, and the theory of the arrangement is that property they evacuated shall be returned to them in satisfactory order after the war.

The people were reimbursed for the money they lost through giving time to finding new homes, but military authorities are not making good any loss of liveihood through evictions.

The Army took over this battle area before harvest time so the Government paid for the crops and suspended training operations while they were gathered.

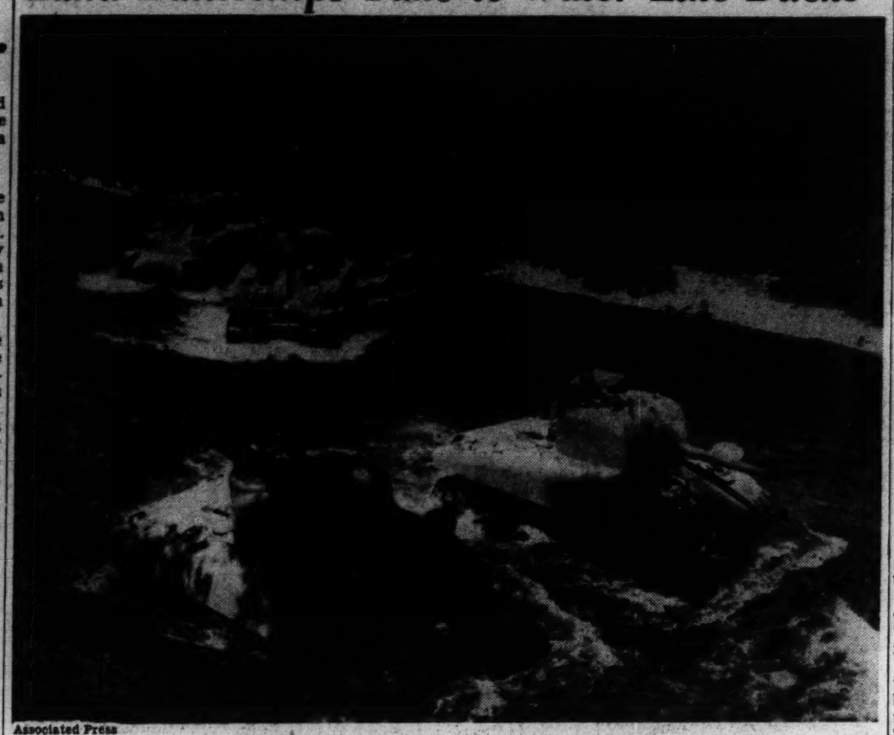
Various civilian organizations did their best to ease matters for the folk who had to go and who had any particular difficulties with which to contend. Nothing has been allowed to go to waste in villages. Gardens have been stripped of fruit. A women's voluntary service picked all the remaining raspberries and sent them to members of the Minesweeper Service.

Now the whole area is behind a barbed-wire fence and every few yards there is this prominent notice: "War Department. Danger. Beyond this boundary firing may be taking place. People crossing the boundary do so at their own risk."

Civilians were told June 17 they must be out of the place by July 20. Since then, the battle area has become so busy with live ammunition flying around all the time that commanders are not able to use the place for mere reconnaisances.

Although the villages are unscathed and extensive afforestation nurseries in the area are being carefully safeguarded, considerable sections of this smiling countryside are beginning to lose their smile. Smoke shells in particular, have fired the gorse and it is over a spreading carpet of charred blackness that the Army is moving toward a higher degree of efficiency than any British Army has attained before.

Land Battleships Take to Water Like Ducks



Associated Press

General Lees Go Through Rigorous Tests

Strictest Secrecy Guards Army's Newest Type of Tank

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, Sept. 21 (Wide World-Associated Press)—They came roaring and swaying through a hillside thicket and, with sirens screaming, they lumbered swiftly across a stream with the water cascading from their ponderous sides.

They were four of the Army's General Lee M4A1 tanks, now being turned out here and at other secret and heavily guarded spots in the United States. Turned out under such secretive conditions that even when you're invited to this testing grounds demonstration, even when you wear a "visitor" badge, carry an identification card and are accompanied by an Army Officer, the head of every department steps up and demands your name and why you're here.

Most of the men and women turning out these juggernauts had never been closer to tanks than a newsreel theater screen until the plant in which they were employed made a swift transition and began turning out these turreted monsters.

More than 10 per cent of the workers on the production side are women, and executives said they expected the percentage to rise to 15 or 20 in the next six months.

It took special training even for the welders and other metal workers experienced in other lines of war work. And the women learned their new craft in the wee hours between 2 and 8 a. m., when tools were available.

The tanks are made in two units. There's the hull, an armored one-piece frame and the only part not cast in this establishment, with "bogey wheels," rubber treads and a powerful motor. And there's the turret with its guns, its seats for the crew, and its instrument boards.

When each unit is complete, the turret is gently set in place on the hull piece, and bolted fast. Then the tank is equipped and readied for testing and the ultimate destruction of the enemy on one of the Allies' far-flung fronts.

Inside, everything is sparkling clean and as white as the interior of a yacht. But it's much more compact.

You don a helmet and coveralls. You slip down through one of the manholes, strap yourself into your seat and hear the asbestos-lined manhole lid drop into place just over your head.

Behind you are the commander, loader and gunner. But you can't twist around enough to see them. Beside you is the driver, but he can't hear your comments through his helmet. So you just brace yourself; and watch as your chariot lays everything in its path flat at your feet.

Air Arrivals Exceed Record

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Three clippers and a flying ace brought 103 passengers, 57 of them from Europe, to the Marine Terminal, La Guardia Field, within the space of two and a half hours, yesterday, exceeding by five the former record of 52 trans-Atlantic air passengers to arrive at the Terminal in a single day.

Praise for the British Government's treatment of labor was voiced by Joseph Padway, General Counsel of the American Federation of Labor who was one of the passengers. He said that British labor is "100 per cent behind Churchill and the present Government."

Mr. Padway and Daniel Tobin, head of the Teamsters' Union and A. F. of L Vice-President, were en route to Washington to report to President Roosevelt on British labor conditions. Mr. Tobin was an A. F. of L. delegate at the British Trade Union Congress held at Blackpool and Mr. Padway attended the Congress as an observer.

Another passenger, Mrs. Renee Biddle, widow of Louis Alexander Bibble of Philadelphia, was returning from Vichy. She described the French people as "torn between their love for the cause of the United States and the United Nations and a fear of the ominous threats they contnually receive from the Nazis."

John P. Price, a British consular official, said that Britishers were particularly impressed by the courteous behavior of American troops now in the United Kingdom. Mr. Price said he had been assigned to open a new British consular office in Kansas City, Mo.

Puerto Rico Warns Of Economic Plight

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The President of the Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico has appealed to the Truman Committee to investigate conditions there, warning of the "complete economic strangulation and collapse of the island" unless "heroic measures" were adopted immediately to restore ocean transportation with the United States.

Filipo L. deHostos, in a letter to Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri of the special Senate Committee to investigate the defense program, said the "virtual blockade of Puerto Rico" had caused roughly 133,000 persons to lose their means of livelihood during the last three months. Mr. deHostos is now in Washington.

Senator Truman said after reading the letter that he was aware of the critical situation in Puerto Rico, although he had not made a deep study of it, and that he would introduce the letter at the next committee meeting Wednesday.

"In Puerto Rico," Mr. Truman said, "a part of the nation and one of its bulwarks of defense and offense, the home front is tottering down towards complete collapse.

"Obviously, this is a matter that is bound not only to seriously affect the national defense but, moreover—and this is important for apparent reasons—to reflect upon our good neighbor policy."

Whose Warplanes Are the Best?

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP) — The United States is building the world's best warplanes in seven out of 12 major categories, Peter Masefield, air correspondent of the Sunday Times, said yesterday.

Mr. Masefield, who is considered one of the best informed of Britain's aeronautic writers, rated the British tops in three categories and gave the Germans and Italians each one first in his rating.

Mr. Masefield gave the United States first place in all five naval classifications, but the United States did not rank first in any of the five land combat classes.

Here are his selections:

Single seat fighter—British Spitfire.

Long-range night fighter—British Beaufighter.

Heavy bomber—British Lancaster.

Medium Bomber—German Dornier 217E2.

Land-based torpedo bomber — Italian Savoia Machetti 84.

Army co-operation scout—United States North American Mustang.

Long-range patrol boat—United States Consolidated Coronado.

Transport land plane — United States Douglas DC4.

Transport seaplane — United States Boeing Clipper.

Naval Fighter—United States Sikorsky Corsair.

Naval torpedo bomber—United States Grumman Avenger.

Naval dive-bomber — United States Curtiss Hell-Diver.

India Not on Trip

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 21 (AP)—Keen disappointment has been expressed by Indian Nationalists that Wendell L. Willkie, President Roosevelt's representative, is not coming to India, for they had looked to him as a possible arbitrator to lead them out of their political difficulties.

There never had been any official announcement that he was coming, but the Nationalist press repeatedly built stories around the likelihood that he would come through India on his way to China, which was on his announced itinerary.

Now he evidently is crossing north of India from Russia to enter China.

Congress Nationalists who have been clinging to the hope of American intervention to terminate the Anglo-Indian deadlock thought Mr. Willkie might be the man to bring a message from President Roosevelt.

PATNA, India, Sept. 21 (AP)—A mob of 200 men armed with muzzle-loaders attacked 17 constables in an outlying village of Bihar Province in the latest outbreak of anti-British violence, an official announcement said yesterday. Six of the attackers were injured and four arrested.

70 Years a Printer, Asks Use of Retiring

HORNELL, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—A. H. Howard, who set type on Franco-Prussian postwar news developments, began today his seventy-first year of continuous employment with the Hornell Evening Tribune.

Mr. Howard began as a "printer's devil" on the weekly Hornellsville Tribune, and became mechanical superintendent of its successor, the Evening Tribune.

From the type case he helped set such historic stories as the aftermath of the 1870-71 Franco-Prussian war; the New York Stock Market panic of 1873; the conviction of "Boss" William M. Tweed; the start of the Panama Canal; the Haymarket Anarchist riots and the Eastern Seaboard's great blizzard of 1888.

The following year, Mr. Howard set up and operated Hornell's first typesetting machine.

Alert and sprightly, he asked today, "What's the use of retiring?"

Indies Dutch Keep On Fighting

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Early this summer a hard-bitten officer of the regular Netherlands East Indies Army turned up in Melbourne on a secret military mission. Now a guerrilla fighter against the Japanese army of occupation, he thrilled his compatriots with an heroic tale of men who won't cease fighting until the invaders are driven out of the Indies. A few days later he quietly returned to his troops, on one of the smaller islands of the Indies.

The Dutch officer had been in command of a garrison of native troops when the Japanese arrived on his island last March. The Indonesians fought hard to prevent the enemy from landing, but eventually had to withdraw to the interior of the island. Their trek led through dense jungle and along dangerous mountain trails. For eight days they marched, virtually without food or sleep, until they reached their previously prepared positions in the hills.

Ever since, this brave band of guerrillas has carried on a miniature war against the Japanese. They live on food obtained in raids, chiefly rice, corn, beans and meat. They get their firearms and ammunition from the enemy.

In the beginning the invaders tried to clean out the guerrillas, but after being ambushed several times they gave up jungle fighting. They now limit their travels to the main highways and the larger towns. The guerrillas continue to conduct hit-and-run attacks against Japanese posts, shooting only at close range in order to save ammunition.

The Japanese commander sends frequent letters to the guerrilla officer demanding his surrender. All of these, needless to say, are ignored. The Japanese have also given arms to certain natives and Chinese, offering them rewards averaging about $100 for every guerrilla they are able to kill; but this, too, has been ineffective, since the native traitors prefer to stay close to their Japanese protectors. The invaders are stalemated.

Reading Between Lines

Nipponese military authorities have done their best to prevent the outside world from getting such information as this regarding the Indies. But the Tokyo radio and its satellites have unwittingly revealed a great deal to those who can read between the lines of the radio transcripts.

The Batavia radio told of the capture of a guerrilla band in West Java in June, and of another in Central Borneo in July; but no claim was made that the band described above had been cleaned out. These men, and many others like them, are presumably still fighting in various parts of the Indies.

The Japanese are having an equally rougt time of it in the economic sphere. They assert that production of oil in the Palembang and Tarakan fields has been restored almost to normal; but eyewitness accounts of the "scorching" of these fields insist that this is not possible, and will not be for many months or years. Moreover, Tokyo's own propagandists belie their claim. The Batavia Radio in July reported an oil shortage throughout the Indies. Gasoline for private automobiles is practically unobtainable, and the cost of horse-drawn transportation in the cities of Java has risen so rapidly that the Japanese have had to fix a price ceiling on carriage trips and buggy rides. Japanese reports of new processes for obtaining synthetic gasoline from the rubber and sugar of the Indies also contradict their claims that they are getting sufficient gasoline from the N. E. I.

On June 7 the Tokyo Radio said that 30 out of approximately 100 ships scuttled by the Dutch in Soerabaya harbor had been refloated. But on July 12 the same source said that salvage work would be started "around the middle of August." According to Tokyo, a new company was just being formed, with a Japanese Government subsidy of over $2,000,000, to conduct the operations.

Steps to Enslavement

The Japanese-controlled Saigon Radio reported at the end of July that 68 per cent of all Sumatra tobacco, rice, sugar and other plantations were again fully productive. Tokyo broadcasts that 10 of the Indies' 85 sugar refineries and several rice-peeling mills have been "put back in operation." But the Netherlands Government never applied its scorched-earth policy to the islands' food resources; such troubles as the Japanese have experienced in the food industries must be attributed largely to lack of markets or transportation facilities, or to refusal of the native population to operate these plants.

Before the invasion, Japanese propagandists promised the Indonesian natives independence if they would "co-operate." The only move Japan has made in this direction was to announce that it was changing the name of the N. E. I. to "Indonesia," a reform which had been advocated by Indies nationalists for many years. Every other change has been toward the permanent enslavement of the people.

When the Japanese came in, a military government was immediately established. "Military guilders" were proclaimed legal tender, and shops of Europeans, Chinese and natives alike were looted by forcing this worthless currency upon their owners. Streets and theaters with Dutch names have been given Japanese or Malayan names. Java was dubbed "Djawa," and all cities with Dutch names such as Batavia and Soerabaya similarly renamed, effective Sept. 1. The Japanese language has been substituted for Dutch in the schools. A Japanese broadcast in Malayan, picked up in Australia, revealed last June that half-hour lessons in Japanese were to be given over the Indies Radio three times a week for the benefit of the Indonesians.

For several months after the occupation, no paper printed in Dutch, Malayan, or Chinese was permitted to appear. In July a single Malay daily, the New Light, was established under close Japanese military supervision. All other news is printed in Japanese.

Economic Exploitation

Economic exploitation of the Indies has been turned over to Japanese corporations. All European-owned industry, land, and banks have been confiscated. The General Motors assembly plant near Batavia was turned over to the Toyoda Automobile Company, and the Goodyear Tire factory to the Japan Tire Company.

Plans to colonize 100,000 Japanese on Sumatra have been announced. The Tokyo Radio recently quoted a Japanese general as saying that the Japanese would make every effort to "avoid the mistakes made by the Dutch." He expressed the hope that "young, competent Japanese would settle in the southern regions, with the purpose of building a new country." Apparently the native population is to be relegated to the rice fields.

There are signs that undernourishment and starvation may soon appear in the Indies. In the past Java has raised hardly enough rice for its own consumption; it existed only by trading some of it for lower-quality Indo-Chinese rice, and using the profit to buy other necessities. Now Japan is appropriating Indo-China's surplus rice. Furthermore, Japanese occupation authorities have announced that an important part of Java's rice, tea, and coffee crops would be shipped "to other parts of the Co-prosperity Sphere." In return, the Indonesians are to receive ample supplies of cheap (but empty) Japanese crockery.

The Japanese are also increasing the export of cattle fodder from the N. E. I. to Japan, on the ground that "the Japanese must eat more meat to carry on their Asiatic war successfully."

Salt Supply Reduced

The Indonesians have even had half of their salt supply taken away. According to a report reaching Meibourne in July, more than two thirds of the Indies' salt is being exported to Japan for use in chemical industries, where it was badly needed. Normally 660,000,000 tons are produced in the Madura salt pans, the chief source of this essential product; and about 400,000,000 pounds of this are consumed in the Indies. In view of these facts, it is not surprising that the Indonesians remain almost completely unco-operative toward the occupation authorities.

As a high-ranking Japanese Army officer wrote in a recent issue of the German weekly Weltwoche, Tokyo authorities feel that for the great majority of natives in the Pacific areas, the Japanese language will remain an insurmountable barrier. When a new school was started in Batavia to teach Japanese to 300 pupils, only 124 Indonesians registered for the course. On the island of Bali, only 50 persons out of a native population of 1,500,000 enrolled for Japanese language courses, in spite of all the invaders' efforts.

The Japanese apparently fear the effects of United Nations propaganda. All radio receivers were supposed to be registered with the military government by the end of June. In July the Batavia Radio announced that two Dutchmen had been sentenced to execution for tuning in "enemy broadcasts" and "spreading rumors." One had been listening to a BBC program from London, the other to a Dutch-language program from America.

To stop further listening, the occupation authorities decreed that all radio sets must be sealed to one wavelength only—that of the nearest Japanese-controlled transmitter. It would seem that too many residents of the Indies were willing to take great risks to get news of the outside world.

Indo China Remembered

The Japanese would like to have the native Indonesians forget the benevolent paternalism which made the N. E. I. Government the most advanced colonial administration in the world. But the Malays, faced with the tyranny of the Japanese military, will be perpetually reminded of how the former regime protected native ownership of land; how the Dutch intermarried with the Indonesians, settled in the Indies permanently, and joined native leaders in demanding greater autonomy from the mother country; how the home government in exile had announced its plan to grant complete autonomy to the Indies under the Netherlands crown; and how the N. E. I. Government was moving more rapidly than ever before to build schools, libraries and universities throughout the islands, when the invaders came.

The Indonesians will not forget, either, that their Dutch Government stoutly defied the Japanese for a year and a half prior to Pearl Harbor; refusing all Japenese demands for economic "co-operation" of the sort visited upon Indo-China. The Dutch saw what was coming long before the United States did; in July 1941 they froze Japanese assets in the islands, in October they cut off oil shipments to Japan, and in November they stopped all sailings to Japan. When war came, they fought to the end of their resources, and left no war materials to the invader.

Today the Netherlands Government in Exile continues to resist. Netherlands Indies pilots ar fighting along with Americans and Australians in the United Nations air forces of the South Pacific. Six hundred cadets of the N. E. I. air forces who managed to escape to Australia—both Dutchmen and Malayans—are training at the Army Air Base at Jackson, Miss.

Some day these boys will be going back, to help clear the way for an autonomous government of free Indonesians. When that day comes, leaders of surviving guerrilla bands will emerge from the Jungles and the mountains to welcome them.

Australians Defying Japanese on Timor

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Sept. 21

High up in the mountains of Portuguese Timbor in the South Pacific, a force of Australians well stocked with good food is still defying the Japanese, who announced occupation of the island Feb. 19.

Reports reaching Australia say that the Japanese repeatedly have sent strong searching parties into the interior after the Australians and each time the Japanese have been ambushed and have suffered severely.

The Australians are well armed and have ample ammunition. The Japanese apparently have come to realize the futility of trying to drive them from their stronghold. Whenever they become too daring in seeking to find the Australians, the Imperials usually add a few more Japanese to their score.

Willkie Finds Russians Firm; Tours Farms and Factories

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said today that he hoped to have a long, straightforward and frank talk with Joseph Stalin because "I understand he is a man who likes frankness and I like frankness, too."

Mr. Willkie arrived here yesterday and rose at 6 a. m. today, spending his first morning in the Soviet Capital walking the streets before breakfast. He encountered columns of Russians on their way to work.

After breakfast he saw Red Square for the first time, walked around the Kremlin and talked with British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

He had an appointment later in the day with Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar and Vice-Premier.

Before coming here Mr. Willkie toured Russian factories and collective farms. He declared he had been asked some 50 times about a second front and said: "I want to check a lot of things here."

Asks Lots of Questions

Mr. Willkie said he planned to deliver to Mr. Stalin a written message from President Roosevelt and that he already had asked to visit the front.

He said he thought the "front down in Stalingrad is just as much an American and British Front as it is Russian."

President Roosevelt's special representative said he had failed to find any letdown in morale or the war effort in Russia in talking to as many persons as possible during his tour of plants and farms.

"We all pride ourselves on little things of life," he sserted. "I pride myself on the thought I know how to ask questions. I asked plenty and I found nothing to indicate there is the slightest letdown."

Second Front a Symbol

Mr. Willkie said he wanted to "talk to as many people as possible in and around Moscow."

He said the Russians appreciated the aid they have received from the United States and Great Britain "but they didn't think our aid has been enough."

Noting how often he had been asked about a second front, Mr. Willkie said: "They think that is the kind of aid they are entitled to. The second front has become almost like a symbol to them."

Russian workers, he declared, are "grim in their determination, they are grimmer than our people in the factories, but they have no idea of quitting."

He said the Soviet Government had permitted him to go through factories without limitation and "allowed me to question anyone I wanted to."

"I could find no signs or indications of a weakening of the spirit in this country," he went on. "I found a universal devotion to the homeland."

He said he had looked for any sign that the Russians might think of giving up the struggle, but found "no intimation of it."

"I also found skill in industry," he declared. "If I hadn't known I was in Russia, I might have been in Detroit, Los Angeles or Hartford."

Mr. Willkie flew to Moscow from Kuibyshev. The Foreign Office guest house was placed at his disposal.

Major General Short In Ford Traffic Post

DETROIT, Sept. 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, retired, who was relieved as commanding officer of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army shortly after Pearl Harbor, has been assigned to head the traffic department of the Ford Motor Company in Dallas, Texas.

A Ford announcement said General Short recently had spent several weeks at company headquarters here, studying traffic conditions relative to his new assignment.

He already has taken the post at the Dallas plant, which is engaged solely in the manufacture of war

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Sweden Stiffens Under Growing Nazi Pressure

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 21 (AP)—Social Democrats lost their absolute majority on the Stockholm City Council in a regular election yesterday, preliminary results showed, with Communists registering the greatest gain.

Conservatives gained two mandates for a total of 28; Liberals' strength remained at 14; Nazis lost their two seats; Communists gained six mandates for a total of nine; and Social Democrats lost six seats to make their total 49.

Similar results were registered throughout the country.

Political observers did not see in the results any lack of support for the Coalition Government with its Social Democrat Premier.

By Maurice Feldman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of the fact that Germany has launched another "war of nerves" against their country, the people of Sweden generally feel that they will be able to stay out of the war.

Informed opinion in Stockholm and other Swedish cities holds that the main theaters of the struggle will continue to be Russia and the Mediterranean. However, if an unexpected blow should be struck against Sweden the country will put up a vigorous resistance.

After generations of pacifism Sweden is today well armed and capable of standing up to almost any type of invasion. Since 1939, the Swedes have formed four new armored regiments and one new army artillery regiment. At the outbreak of the conflict there were two antiaircraft regiments. Now there are three, as well as four antiaircraft corps in different parts of the country. Before the war Sweden had 14 destroyers. Now it has 25. More submarines also have been built.

Powerful Fortifications

In addition, powerful fortifications have been constructed along the entire Swedish mainland and on the coastal islands

[The Associated Press disclosed in a Stockholm dispatch that the biggest air maneuvers ever held in Sweden were carried out during the summer over the central and western part of the country, which borders on Nazi-occupied Norway, and 55,000 men have been called up for next month to boost the country's military strength to 600,000 men.]

Germany's pressure upon Sweden has become heavier than it was even during the occupation of Norway. A few weeks ago two Swedish correspondents were forced to leave Germany within 12 hours. The Nazis are very sensitive about Sweden's press and the Wilhelmstrasse has given Sweden many warnings about the "danger of British propaganda."

The Germans fear especially the Goeteborg Handels-och Sjoefartstidningen, which in spite of confiscations, keeps up the traditions of the Swedish press. A statement, which appeared in an editorial in this old liberal daily, made the Germans especially furious.

The Handels-och Sjoefartstidningen said that if Sweden were no longer in a position to maintain its neutrality it should at least be sure to choose the "right side." Also other papers, like Dagens Nyheter, Svenska Dagbladet, Socialdemokraten, Stockholm's Tidningen, especially the editorial writer of the latter, Prof. Bertil Ohlin, make no secret that Sweden hopes for a United Nations victory.

On the other hand, the presence of considerable pro-Nazi sentiment in some strata of the armed forces cannot be denied.

Change of Nazi Sympathy

Recently a Social Democratic Deputy named Brandt accused high Army and Navy officers of being not only sympathetic to but also active in the Nazi movement.

"During the open air meeting of Lindholm's (Sergeant Sven Lindholm) Nazi organization, uniformed Army and Navy officers were present, demonstrating their 'patriotism' by giving the 'Heil Hitler' salute," Mr. Brandt said in a speech. "These high officers attended the Nazi meeting of Göring's representative in Sweden in spite of the fact that our government had forbidden soldiers in uniform to attend anti-Swedish meetings."

Much irritation, Mr. Brandt continued, was provoked among simple, honest Swedes by the fact that during the funeral of a well known member of Lindholm's organization who was killed on the Finnish front, which to a large extent had the character of a Nazi demonstration, men of the Swedish Army were ordered out to parade.

Since the Brandt speech, it has been found out that Göring's personal representative in Sweden, Sergeant Sven Lindholm, was still active in the Swedish Army. Furthermore, the daily Arbetaren published a sensational article about a secret Nazi organization within the Stockholm police. It also was made public in all Swedish papers that the inspector of Sweden's fortifications, Lieutenant Colonel Fevrell made a speech in his officers mess, in which he bluntly stated that "we Swedes have to go with the new order, built by that great soldier and leader, Adolf Hitler."

Ousting of Nazis Is Demanded

Public opinion has demanded that all Nazis in the Army, Navy and Police forces should be released from active duty immediately. The Social Democratic Minister of Defense, Per Edvin Skoeld, whom this writer knows personally and who is absolutely anti-Nazi and very friendly toward the democratic governments, has ordered the commanders of the Army, Navy and the Chief of the Army Intelligence to make an investigation and to make certain that persons belonging to the defense forces whose attitude no longer inspires confidence should be deprived of the opportunity to cause damage to Swedish defenses.

The first result of this order was the dismissal of Sergeant Lindholm from active duty. At a public meeting Sergeant Lindholm, then in uniform, was asked what he would do if Sweden were invaded by German troops. "I will not be provoked and will not answer that question," said Lindholm. A few of Sergeant Lindholm's party officers were also dismissed, and others were shifted to less responsible posts. Included in the latter group is Lieut. Col. Fevrell.

U-Boat Crew Captured by Canadians

Associated Press from Canadian Royal Navy

German Submarine Rammed by Destroyer

These photographs of the recent affair were taken by a Canadian seaman. The submarine just before she was rammed is shown at upper left, and the sinking of the U-boat after being rammed at upper right. The central picture shows German prisoners being taken to the Canadian destroyer, the Assiniboine, after the fight in the North Atlantic. The U-boat commander was killed in the action.

'Play Dumb' Before U-Boat Captors

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Shipping experts have suggested that the best way to combat the new Nazi tactic of making prisoners of torpedoed ship captains was for the crews to "play dumb" when approached by U-boat Commanders.

Since June at least 11 Captains of United Nations vessels as well as some Chief Engineers have been taken prisoners by the Germans. Berlin recently described this as a standing order to German submarine commanders as substantiation of their sinking claims.

Capt. H. Martin, National Vice-President of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, outlined the suggested procedure:

"Just have the men tell the submarine that the Captain is still aboard the ship—and don't let skippers wear uniform caps."

The advice already has been followed successfully in at least one case where the Captain warned those in his lifeboat as the U-boat hailed them.

"When they asked for me, I just wasn't there," he said.

However, in some cases, Captain Martin said, seamen, excited by the torpedoing, are likely to react immediately with a pointed finger when the U-boat politely asks for the Captain.

In one instance the Germans had doctored a fireman who was injured and picked up a couple of men from the wreckage. They put these survivors into lifeboats and asked if the master was there. Then they requested him to step aboard the U-boat and as soon as he was on deck the Commander told him "You are going on a voyage to Germany."

What happens to the men made prisoner has been disclosed in only one case—that of Capt. Mario Giambruno of Uruguay. Reports from Montevideo said he had reached Berlin safely and would return to Uruguay. Captain Giambruno is the brother of the Minister of Public Education of Uruguay—a nation which has broken diplomatic relations with Germany but is still neutral.

Some marine experts have expressed belief that among other reasons the Germans adopted the new tactic is to drain off trained United Nations technicians from the Merchant Marine growing in American shipyards.

Shipping officials expressed confidence that taking ship captains prisoner would not leave ships idle for lack of officers. Before the war, they pointed out, some lines required that second and third officers hold masters' papers. In addition, the War Shipping Administration is training thousands of new officers at Merchant Marine schools.

One Merchant Marine official expressed the opinion that this training program can "adequately take care of the Merchant Marine."

And with 2,300 new ships scheduled to be constructed by the end of 1943, no ship Captain would have trouble finding a berth.

Allied Position Still in Balance, Fraser Declares

WELLLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Peter Fraser said yesterday in a review of the work of the American Mission here that the Allied position "in the Pacific and indeed throughout the world still is hanging in the balance."

"The Allies' fate depends on the ability of the United Nations to organize adequately and do so early," he said, adding that representatives of the United Nations with whom he has conferred "though unavoidably anxious and even perturbed, expressed the greatest confidence in ultimate victory."

Mr. Fraser said he was particularly impressed at the manner in which the American people were organizing their total effort for war.

White-Collar Men Needed on Farms

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 21 Minister of Commerce William J. Scully disclosed that he was considering plas to recruit Australian white-collar workers for part-time labor on farms to solve rural manpower difficulties.

Mr. Scully said bank tellers, shop clerks and professional men might be asked to devote spare time—particularly week ends—to work on the land.

Only two days ago Army Minister Francis Forde announced that married men up to 45 might soon be called up for military service in rear areas to release younger men for duty at the front.

Seizing Dakar Hangs in Balance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Presence of United States troops in Africa, the Army and Navy Journal said today, "is fully appreciated by Berlin and Rome, for it is proof that we will not hesitate to take any strategic area which would be dangerous to our safety."

In this connection, the Journal said, "events may compel us to co-operate with the British in seizing" the Vichy French base of Dakar in Africa.

The base is described by the Journal as "the more important now because Brazil is at war and it might serve as a jumping off place for planes operating against our South American ally."

The publication also said "Vichy is apprehensive that the United States will seize the French Caribbean territories and they have reason for their fear."

Norris Asks Action On Poll Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska said Sept. 20 he would insist upon "expedious action" by a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee this week on a bill to prohibit poll taxes as a requirement for voting for national officials in primaries and general elections.

Senator Norris said he believed that approval last week of a bill to permit members of the armed forces to vote without paying poll taxes "gives assurance that Congress will vote to wipe out the poll tax entirely" as a requirement for voting in Federal elections.

A meeting of the Senate Subcommittee to consider the poll tax bill was called by Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming for Sept. 22. Senator O'Mahoney said opponents of the bill, introduced by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, probably would be heard at that time.

No Sabotage Evidence Found in Wreck of Train

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21 (AP)—Arthur H. Crowl, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office here, said Saturday that no evidence of sabotage was found in the New York Central passenger train wreck near Ashmore last Wednesday that caused four fatalities.

"After careful investigation the F. B. I. is sure that sabotage is definitely not the cause of the wreck," he said. The train, the Southwestern Limited, rammed head-on into a standing oil freight train.

Venezuelan Root Held Aid in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela — Discovery of a root which is 85 per cent starch, 9 per cent protein and less than 1 per cent sugar has been announced by Llewelyn Williams, chief of Botanical Exploration for the Venezuelan Government and member of the staff of the Chicago Field Museum. The vegetable, "ame," is expected to play an important part in the allied war effort.

Mr. Williams has just returned from a seven month exploration of the headwaters of the Rio Negro in South Venezuela, bringing with him some 20,000 specimens, including the new plant. The root which is large and bulbous and is 93.5 edible, is also known as zamia. It is a member of the cycad family. Mr. Williams said the root's importance as a source of starch to replace the supply cut off from the Allies in the Far East will be highly important.

Fast growing, "ame" can be produced throughout Venezuela and most likely in other parts of the world. Mr. Williams said that by combining "ame" with regular white flour in a 35 per cent mixture he produced a bread which was tasteful and highly nourishing. It is to be preferred over yuca, or marioc, used by the natives for bread, because yuca contains a portion of prussic acid while "ame" does not. The new plant has no flavor and if mixed with bread served civilians and soldiers, Mr. Williams says, would supply more energy.

Nazis Call Sweden Communist Center

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 21

Berlin propagandists opened a sharp new attack on Sweden today following the Stockholm City Council election Sept. 20 in which Communists won nine out of the 100 seats, a gain of six.

Declaring that the results had been foreseen in Berlin "for some time," the German Radio declared Communist activities in Sweden "will have to be carefully watched by European powers fighting against the common Bolshevist enemy."

German propagandists started an anti-Swedish campaign on Sept. 2 by characterizing Sweden as "the Communist center of Europe."

Axis Parley Due on Transylvania

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Turkish press reported yesterday that Adolf Hitler would meet Premier Mussolini of Italy, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary; King Boris of Bulgaria, and Marshal Ion Antonescu, Premier in Rumania, some time next month in Vienna to settle the Hungarian-Rumanian dispute over Transylvania.

This report was linked in some quarters with the departure of the German Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, who left Turkey to accept Regent Horthy's invitation to a hunting party in the Carpathian mountains of Transylvania, after which he is to go to Berlin, ostensibly to see his son, who was wounded on the Russian front.

These quarters believed Herr von Papen would do the spade work on the dispute over the region taken from Rumania in the fall of 1940 by Hitler and awarded to Hungary.

It was also expected, they said, that he would engage in discussions over the selection of a Vice-Regent for Hungary to succeed Etienne Horthy, Regent Horthy's son, who was killed in an air crash on the Russian front.

Slovakia Change?

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports from Hungary indicate that the map of southeastern Europe soon will have to be redesigned. Hitler and Hungary's regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy are said to be negotiating a deal whereby the puppet State of Slovakia is to be released from Nazi "protection" and to be annexed by Hungary, which, in exchange for this territorial gain, will step up the delivery of foodstuffs and industrial products to Germany.

These reports have not yet been confirmed. Yet they are so explicit and so much in line with recent developments that they cannot be dismissed as rumors.

There is no doubt that Germany is in increasing need of food and industrial products and that an increase in Hungary's contribution in both respects would go a long way to meet the requirements of the Third Reich.

On the other hand, Slovakia in itself is of little value to Germany at the moment. It was different in 1939, when Slovakia, owing to its geographical position between Austria, Moravia, Hungary and Poland, was of definite use to Germany. After the conquest of Poland Slovakia offered still some advantages by allowing the Nazis to put Hungary under pressure.

Measure of Harmony

This, however, is no longer necessary. Admiral Horthy has staked his country's future whole-heartedly on a Nazi victory and a marked measure of harmony has been established between Berlin and Budapest.

This view of Admiral Horthy's complete subservience to Berlin is not shared by all writers or authorities on central Europe. In the contrary view, Admiral Horthy is seen as a willing collaborator with the Nazis up to a point, but beyond that a bulwark of at least a degree of Hungarian independence. The Regent's son, Stephen Horthy, is said by some Hungarian sources to have shared his father's views. That is why his passing on on the Eastern front has been interpreted as a serious loss to the cause of the moderates in the Magyar regency.

The only official flaw in German-Hungarian relations is that part of Transylvania which, by the Treaty of Vienna, in December, 1940, was left to Rumania. Not only does the Hungarian Government see to it that popular clamor for the restoration of the still "unredeemed" part never dies down, but the tension at their eastern borders enables the Hungarians to evade German demands for auxiliary troops to be sent to Russia. They point out that all their available soldiers are needed to guard Hungary against a Rumanian invasion.

The Real Price

It would, therefore, be only logical if Hitler were to drive a bargain at the expense of Slovakia. Notwithstanding the fact that the reports mention only economic concessions, the real price Hungary would have to pay would probably be its guarantee to let the dispute with Rumania rest for the time being. That would help the Nazis a lot because the present unrest in the Balkans endangers the flow of exports from that region. Hungary, for its part, might well be willing to pay that price, for the annexation of Slovakia would increase its territory by almost one third, its population by one fourth and would restore its 1918 frontiers in the North.

Slovakia's own opinion apparently is of little concern to either Germany or Hungary. Besides, this opinion is divided. President Tiso is reported to be strongly opposed to the deal. But the Hungarian Premier Nicholas Kallay is said to have informed the Hungarian Parliament that Hitler did not consider Dr. Tiso a serious obstacle. Slovakia's Prime Minister Bela Tuka is said to favor union with Hungary. That appears highly plausible, since Tuka is a Magyarophile of long standing. Already in 1929 he was imprisoned by the Czechoslovak Government for his seditious actions.

Popular feeling on the whole may be rather in favor of accepting Hungarian overlordship. The Slovaks were under Hungarian rule for several hundred years—until 1919, to be exact—and though they did not like it and had no reason to like it, they might prefer it to their bogus independence which makes them the plaything of the Nazis, their own Hlinka Guardists and the Hungarian faction.

It is unlikely that the internal tensions in Slovakia will subside the moment the Hungarians take the country over. On the contrary, it must be expected that they will grow and that Hungary will have a pretty stiff problem to cope with.

Perhaps that is just what Hitler wants. The more Hungary will be occupied holding down its own minorities—minorities that would be strongly increased through the annexation of Slovakia—the less will its government be able to resist German orders.

Papers in Slovakia And Hungary Quarrel

By Overseas News Agency

Zurich, Switzerland

Hungarian and Slovakian newspapers are quarreling bitterly over the extent to which each is supporting the Axis and the quarrel has now reached the stage where both opponents are threatening to reveal secret information about the other's activities, according to newspapers received here from both capitals.

The current squabble apparently started with the Budapest newspaper Uj Magyarsag, which accused Slovakia of developing "Pan-Slav propaganda and preparations for the second front," following the visit to Bratislava of the Croatian leader, Marshal Kvaternik.

The Bratislava newspaper, Gardista, the organ of the Hlinka Guards, the Slovak Fascist organization, denied this sharply and threatened to "reveal certain details concerning Tibor Eckhardt and similar gentlemen."

Mr. Eckhardt, former head of the Free Hungary movement, is now in the United States.

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Tirpitz Heading for Arctic Raid?

Continued from Page 1

Russians announced that one of their submarines had scored two torpedo hits on it in Arctic waters, thus foiling a Nazi attempt to smash a big Allied convoy.

The Tirpitz was said to have holed up in Trondheim Fjord after this attack, hiding there during the long summer days when its movements could easily have been checked by aircraft had it ventured forth.

With the longer nights of autumn, however, the battleship would have a better chance of slipping undetected along the Norwegian coast and thence into Arctic shipping lanes leading to Russia.

Observers here said that the Germans obviously were calling upon every means at their disposal in an attempt to smash Allied convoys taking vital war materials to embattled Russia.

On Sept. 20 the German High Command reported that Nazi planes and submarines had sunk 38 merchantmen in a six-day running battle with a 45-ship convoy in the Arctic.

While the German claims were characterized here as exaggerated, unofficial sources believed that losses on the Russian supply route undoubtedly have been heavy.

Mightiest Unit In German Navy

Thus far, the Tirpitz—mightiest, most costly unit in the German Navy—has played a negative part in the war.

Much of the time it has spent in hiding from assaults by Allied bombers and submarines.

The Tirpitz was launched at Wilhelmshaven on April 1, 1939. It has been listed officially as a 35,000-ton ship, but the British say it probably is 40,000 tons or more.

The reported reappearance of the Tirpitz followed by only 24 hours a statement by First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander which was interpreted by unofficial naval experts as indicating that Britain's newest 35,000-ton battleships, the Anson and the Howe, are ready for action.

In a speech at Sheffield Mr. Alexander declared that all Britain's losses in capital ships, aircraft carriers, and cruisers had been matched by new construction.

Britain's naval losses in the last 27 months have included 4 capital ships, 4 aircraft carriers, 22 cruisers, between 80 and 90 destroyers, and 38 submarines, Mr. Alexander said.

Stalingrad:

Russians Gaining In Street Fighting

Held back by stout Russian resistance in Stalingrad, the Germans began a mighty bombardment with heavy long-range guns that shook the City from end to end today, but still the Soviet defenders held and even gained ground at some points in hand-to-hand street fighting, the Russians announced.

Shells screaming into the City tore gaping craters in streets and squares and the thunder of the cannonading all but drowned out the clatter of machine guns, rifles, and mortars manned by opposing forces locked in close-quarter fighting in the suburbs, Pravda reported in a Stalingrad dispatch.

Meanwhile, the German High Command announced that Nazi troops driving toward the rich Grozny oil fields in the Eastern Caucasus had stormed and captured the towns of Terek and Vladimirovka.

Vladimirovka is 90 miles northwest of Grozny and approximately the same distance from the shores of the Caspian. It is north of the Terek River.

The High Command said the two places were taken by storm after the overcoming "of difficult and mined terrain."

In the northwestern suburbs of Stalingrad, locale of the heaviest fighting, Russians and Germans were fighting it out house-by-house with Soviet forces putting up the same valiant resistance that saved Moscow and Leningrad.

But despite frightful losses, the Germans hurled new divisions of tanks, armored cars, and infantry and swarms of planes into the battle.

In the haze of smoke from flaming buildings and bursting shells and bombs, the Germans were "at times able to advance," Pravda reported, but only a matter of yards and at a heavy price.

The countryside around Stalingrad was littered with piles of scrap metal which once were German tanks, trucks, and cannon, the newspaper said.

On the Black Sea coast southeast of Novorossisk: the Nazis made no progress against the Russians holding the shore road and skirting heights to the Caucasus Valley, where the Soviet's greatest oil fields and refineries are located.

North and south of Voronezh the Russians continued to attack. The Germans attacked six times in one place and failed to advance.

On the Volkhov front southeast of Leningrad, the Russians broke into a heavily fortified forest in the Sinyavino district, after an attack from the south and northwest in which they blew up an ammunition dump and captured prisoners and trophies.

New British Tank Said to Be Fastest

By the Associated Press

Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 21

War Secretary Sir James Grigg in an address here recently said a new British tank being produced is "miles better than anything yet provided" and should make British troops feel "that at last they are properly equipped."

He did not describe the machine.

Madagascar:

British Press Nearer Capital

The Madagascar Radio said today that British forces are within 37 miles of Tananarive, island Capital. The broadcast was heard at Port Louis, on Mauritius Island.

The British column was said to be advancing from Majunga, northwest of the Capital.

The British force which landed at Tamatave on the East Coast was said to be about 90 miles from the Capital.

From the northwest, British troops were advancing south of Ankazobe, which was taken Sept. 19 after a short engagement. Ankazobe is about 50 miles air line from Tananarive.

In the northwest rain was falling, softening the earth, and the French had demolished roads extensively. But despite these difficulties the southward movement of the British was reported continuing. In this area, Befotaka, south of Maromandia, was occupied and British advance units were moving toward Antsohihy, the communiqué said.

A column moving down the northeast coast reached Sahambava Sept. 20, it added.

Munich Raid:

RAF Devastates Sections of City

Broad sections of Munich, birthplace of the Nazi Party and site of important German war industries, lay devastated today under the weight of a heavy Royal Air Force attack which returning pilots said touched off fires so vast they could be seen 100 miles away, according to London reports.

Details of the assault were unfolded after the Air Ministry analyzed reports of bomber crews who winged their way homeward after dawn Sunday from the daring 1,300-mile round trip foray—the 11th night raid on Germany this month.

The attack on Munich was accompanied by another raid on the oft-bombed Saar industrial region in Western Germany.

While the exact number of planes participating in the Munich raid was not disclosed, official reports indicated the destruction caused rivalled that sown in other German cities which have been the targets of some of the RAF's mightiest assaults.

The British reported the loss of 10 planes during the night. Assuming that these losses amounted to 5 per cent, observers reckoned that upwards of 200 aircraft took part.

The Air Ministry said the raiders were over Munich for 30 minutes.

Advices from Switzerland, where several border cities had air-raid alerts, said detonations of bomb blasts in Southern Germany were so great that the blasts could be heard far inside the Swiss borders, possibly indicating that the new 8,000-pound bombs were used.

New Guinea:

Allied Planes Smash Japan's Supply Lines

Operating without interference from enemy planes, Allied fighters on Sunday attacked the vital Japanese base at Lae on the northeast coast of New Guinea for the third successive day, burning five barges and a tugboat and damaging shore installations.

A communiqué announcing the raid said Allied fighters and bombers also had blasted Japanese supply lines extending inland from Buna, 175 miles below Lae, to Kokoda, on the route of the Japanese drive toward Port Moresby.

The assault on Buna, which touched off fires and heavy explosions, was the thirteenth on that target since Aug. 25.

On the New Guinea ground front, Allied headquarters reported "no change in the general situation," indicating the Japanese still were stalled at Ioribaiwa, a hamlet on the southern slopes of the Owen Stanley Mountains 32 miles airline from Port Moresby which they reached early last week.

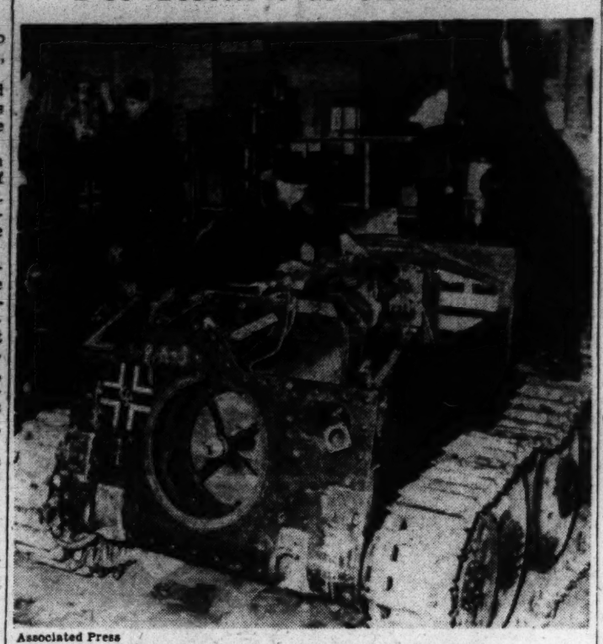
Extensive patrol activity was reported in that sector, however, and a resumption of fighting at any time was regarded as likely.

An Allied spokesman, meanwhile, announced elimination of another threat to Port Moresby with the completion of "mopping up" operations in the Milne Bay area on the southeast tip of New Guinea, where the Japanese set troops ashore during the last week in July.

All the enemy forces engaged in that thrust have been disposed of, the spokesman declared.

The sweeping air assaults carried out by Allied planes represented the continuation of a coordinated program to smash the bases through which the Japanese are supplying their troops trying to push overland toward Port Moresby.

For Return to the Nazis



Associated Press

Russians Salvage Captured Tanks

Marked with the German cross, tanks captured along the Russian Front are repaired and refitted by Russian workmen at a workshop somewhere in Soviet territory.

'Lemonade' Bomb Used Against Nazis

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 21

The RAF is using a new type of incendiary bomb which looks like a bottle of lemonade.

The glass container is filled with a yellowish liquid which bursts into flames when the bottle breaks.

Bombs of this kind have been used extensively against Nazi installations in Western Flanders, according to Belgian sources.

Solomons:

Fortresses Rout Japanese Fleet

American Flying Fortresses drove a Japanese force of battleships and cruisers away from the American-held sector of the Solomon Islands Sept. 14 with a bombing attack which possibly damaged two battleships.

The action was announced by the United States Navy in a communiqué which clearly left open the possibility that the powerful Japanese fleet might return at any time for a renewal of its efforts to wrest the strategic Guadalcanal-Tulagi area of the Solomons from American hands.

There was no evidence to show the exact intentions of the enemy admirals in having such an armada in this area. Since their ships apparently lacked aircraft protection, the may have been maneuvering to join with a force of aircraft carriers and possibly transports for an early onslaught against the Solomons. Or they may have been making a reconnaissance in force.

U-Boat Toll:

Atlantic Sinkings Now Stand at 471

The Associated Press score of announced Western Atlantic sinkings since Pearl Harbor stood today at 471, following a week in which seven Allied merchantmen were reported lost in the Atlantic—lowest number of reported submarine victims for that area over a seven-day period in more than a month.

Tobruk Bombed:

African Port Burns After RAF Attack

Fires visible 30 miles were started by Royal Air Force heavy and medium bombers which attacked the Axis supply port of Tobruk, more than 300 miles west of the Egyptian battlefront, on Saturday night, a British communiqué reported today.

The raid was the principal feature of the week end in the North African theater as the opposing ground forces remained inactive except for minor patrol skirmishes and artillery exchanges.

Chinese Gain:

Troops Closing In On Chekiang Capital

Chungking's official Central News reported that Chinese troops were closing in from three sides on Kinhwa, Capital of Chekiang Province and site of an air base which could be used for raids on Tokyo.

The nearest column, driving east along a railroad, was reported only six miles from the City. Other columns were pressing down from the north and northeast.

The Japanese were reported to be double-tracking the railway between Tientsin and Peiping, a distance of 70 miles, to facilitate military transportation.

Meanwhile Chungking announced that American airmen made 23 bombing raids on Japanese installations in Occupied China, French Indo-China, and Burma in July and August, shot down 28 Japanese planes and probably 6 more and destroyed 30 enemy craft on the ground without the loss of a single bomber in combat.

These figures were given in a summary by Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell's headquarters which listed the loss of five American fighters during the two-month period.

Living Cost

Continued from Page 1

crease in farm prices, but rather it has been retarded by the enormous increase in production which the farmers have voluntarily brought about."

The Committee reported to Congress and to the President that industrial wage rates have increased approximately 300 per cent and farm wage rates only 100 per cent since the 1909-14 period on which parity is usually computed.

Possibility that the United States may go the way of France in price control unless the entire nation's interests are put above group interests was raised in the Brookings Institution's study.

Political influence of one group or another, chiefly the farmers and city wage earners, has determined the way in which price control problems have been dealt with in France with the result that objectives have rarely been fully achieved, Mr. Franck's study showed.

Although the cost of living was controlled at times, it was generally at the expense of retailers, the study showed.

Since the fall of France, price control has been used chiefly as an aid to stimulating production of foodstuffs, Mr. Franck reported.

A gloomy view of the price control legislation now before Congress was taken last night by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts during an American Forum of the Air program. None of it, he argued, will entirely prevent living costs from rising. He added that the bill before the Senate "will at least keep things from getting worse. It won't freeze the rise in living costs, but it will gradualize and stabilize it," he concluded.

Farm Efficiency

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Agriculture Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce recommended Sept. 19 that policies on wage and price levels be decided with due consideration "to the maintenance of the efficiency and productive capacity of the agriculture industry."

Elmer H. Sexauer of Brookings, S. D., Chairman of the Committee, presented the report to the Chamber Directors.

To insure ample supplies of food, fiber, and other farm products, the report said, "it is necessary not only that there be available an ample supply of farm labor but, also, that the prevailing price levels for products marketed shall be sufficient to compensate fully for the expenses of production, and to provide the necessary incentive to insure continued production on a scale commensurate with the needs of the war effort."

Wounded to Get Purple Heart

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Purple Heart, oldest American military decoration, is to be awarded to all Army personnel killed or wounded by enemy action, the War Department announced.

The award will be made posthumously to relatives of military or civilian personnel who are killed while serving in any capacity with the Army.

It will be given to all wounded while serving with the Army in any capacity, provided the wounds receive medical treatment.

The Purple Heart was authorized by George Washington from his headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1782, during the Revolution. While special and commemorative medals had been issued previously by the infant government, no decorations had been authorized.

The decoration is believed to be the first in history to be awarded to all ranks of soldiers.

Finland Hints Its Readiness To Make Peace

Continued from Page 1

owing to any alliances or political commitments but because she was forced by the Communist attack."

It would appear that Finland is hopeful that its declaration of peace aims will either elicit an offer of negotiation directly from Moscow or will produce an offer of mediation from Washington. Mr. Procope said rather suggestively:

Peace Has Been Suggested

"In diplomatic discussions and in the foreign press the possibility of a separate peace between Finland and Soviet Russia has been suggested. However, no peace proposal has been made to Finland, still less any promise of restitution of territories belonging to her and, least of all, any guaranty for lasting security."

Then the Minister gave this hint that Finland would be glad to find an appropriate guarantor of its security:

"The aim of the Finnish Nation is to keep her land in her own hands until a lasting peace built upon real guarantees comes. If at the end of the World War Finland were occupied or invaded, which great power would be willing to open hostilities against the invaders in order to drive them out of Finland."

Finland, the Legation statement declared, does not fight and does not take upon herself the sacrifices of war out of wish for conquest or for imperialistic aims, but in order to secure her century-old democratic way of living and her independence.

Finland Remains the Same

"Finland has not changed," Mr. Procope said. "Her political and social system is the same as before. She has the same president as before this new Russian aggression, the same Government and the same Parliament, where the Social-Democrats and the Party of the Small Farmers dominate. There are of course wartime regulations in Finland like in all countries, but they are enacted by the legal authorities according to laws adopted by Parliament. It is particularly to be noted that no persecution of the Jews or change in their status has taken place.

"Since submission to Soviet demands would have endangered the national position held by Finland in their strict neutrality relation to all powers, the Finnish Government refused to yield a single concession.

"What the cession of key points in the country to Russia would have meant is proved by the events in the Baltic States in 1939 and 1940; having forced these States to allow Communist Russian troops into certain places, Communist Russia soon afterward subjugated the countries completely, and, for instance, in Esthonia during 12 months of Communist rule at least 6 per cent of the population was liquidated.

"Finland fights in self-defense in order to avoid this fate."

Good Situation Improves

Finland is looking forward to the approaching winter with somewhat less concern, as far as the food is concerned, than a year ago. According to recent information the food situation is growing better owing to the fact that the grain and potato crop is expected this year to be considerably larger than it was last autumn and that imports are with certainty expected. The fodder crop this summer surpassed last year's by 25 per cent and has resulted in increased milk, butter and cheese supplies.

There is still scarcity of both food and clothing, starvation is not in sight. Food rations, being small, were at certain times in the spring purely theoretical in cities like Helsinki, Tampere and Kotka, as well as in some other localities.

In rural districts where nearly 80 per cent of the population are living there have been, apart from the rations, other food supplies at hand, and as most of the town folks have relatives and friends in the countryside, extra food parcels from the country have found their way to pantries in the cities and towns.

The Finns have lost weight, true, but they have not been beset by famine nor starvation.

Hadnot Point Gets Five Marine Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW RIVER, N. C.—Five schools for enlisted Marines are being moved from Quantico, Va., to the permanent area of the Marine Barracks here at Hadnot Point, it has been announced by Col. D. L. S. Brewster, post commandant.

These five schools are for motor transport, quartermasters, engineers, signal operators, and cooks and bakers. Permanent removal of these schools for enlisted men will leave the Virginia center free to concentrate its war work on officer training schools. The officers' school formerly operated at Philadelphia was recently transferred to Quantico.

Westpoint Shelldrake Real American Citizen

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 21 (AP)—The parents of seven-months-old Westpoint Leslie Shelldrake are British as British can be but he's an American citizen.

His mother, Mrs. Edith Shelldrake, who just arrived from Singapore with her husband, was aboard the United States Army transport West Point enroute to Colombo, Ceylon, when Westpoint was born Feb. 4. He was registered as an American citizen, and given an American birth certificate.

Japan's 'Impossible' Feat: Scaling of New Guinea Peaks

Continued from Page 1

respects his problems are not as great as ours were. His equipment is lighter and his food wants are less. In fact, the Japanese is better fitted for jungle warfare. Nevertheless, he is faced with a first-class supply problem.

This battle for the Owen Stanley Range depends almost as much upon supply lines and the muscles of native carriers as it does upon the skill and endurance of soldiers. The Japanese are now facing their supreme test.

I never have been able to take a gloomy view of this Japanese advance over the "impassable" mountains. The Japanese success was unfortunate, but I continue to maintain that it can only be a serious threat to Port Moresby if it is co-ordinated with a sea-borne invasion.

Principal Obstacle

The main disadvantage as the position now stands is that the Japanese on the western slopes of the mountains occupy a certain number of our troops and it will be most difficult to throw them back from what they have got when the time to do so comes. The Japanese have in fact gained valuable tactical advantage which it would be much better if he did not enjoy.

Apart from that, as long as it remains an isolated incident, its threat to our base at Port Moresby is strictly limited.

It is limited, too, in another direction; namely, by present complete United Nations mastery of the air over New Guinea. During the past seven weeks 113 enemy planes have been destroyed for certain. This figure does not include many others which have probably been destroyed on the ground or have been damaged in combat and never got back to their bases. Against this, we have lost 19 planes in action.

During this same period there has been a continuous blitz against enemy bases at Lae, Salamaua, Buna, Buka, Rabaul and elsewhere. Some of these attacks have been the heaviest ever carried out in this theater of the war. At the same time enemy shipping here, there and everywhere has been harassed and bombed. As long as we can maintain this aerial offensive over the whole Southwest Pacific area we can exercise some control of future developments on this front.

Cause of Superiority

It is difficult to say why the enemy has allowed us this almost unchallenged right of way over Pacific skies. He may be short of planes; he may be concentrating his strength in the Solomons, or he may be saving his reserves for some big unexpected blow. But whatever the reason may be, the absence of Japanese aerial strength over New Guinea does complicate his position there.

Buna, the enemy's only base of supply for his forces in the Owen Stanley Mountains, is suffering heavily and expensively. With our regular strafing raids up and down the Kokoda track his supply problem must be increasingly difficult. The close attention which our light, medium and heavy bombers are paying to enemy shipping at sea and in harbors must also be putting knots into a problem that ultimately must depend for solution upon the sea lanes from Rabaul.

Unless the Japanese can stage a comeback and regain aerial equality, their position is likely to become progressively worse as better and more suitable types of aircraft are thrown into battle against them.

Maj. Gen. George Kenney, recently appointed Commander of the United Nations air forces in the southwest Pacific area, stated the other day that replacements in all types planes are more than keeping up with wastage.

General Kenney promised that the latest fighter planes which are now under production in the United States will be allocated to this front. United Nations striking power in the air is expected to increase as the weeks roll by and with it may come complications for the Japanese in their struggle to hold and develop their Pacific bases around the Australian mainland.

Southwest Perspective

If we look too minutely at the epic struggle which is going on in the gloomy alpine folds of the Owen Stanley Mountains we will lose our perspective of the whole southwest Pacific picture.

Meanwhile, the nine-day battle for the trail through the range remains more or less dormant. After the rapid Japanese advance over what was termed an "impassable" barrier, it was expected that the enemy would have to take time out for regrouping and reorganizing his supply lines.

Four days ago the smouldering fires of this battle suddenly burst into flames. It was thought that this might be the beginning of a further attempt to push down from Ioribaiwa and throw Australian defenders back. It proved, however, to be only a momentary flareup and for the past three days the front has relapsed back into patrol activity. The Japanese now are in much the same position as we were two weeks ago before they mounted their heavy attack which drove us back from the eastern slopes of the Owen Stanley Range to within 32 air miles of Port Moresby.

Charge That Petrillo Broke Army Band Meets With Denial

Continued from Page 1

than the A. F. of M. and there never has been and never will be a limit to its co-operation.

Asked by the Committee if it weren't true that Mr. Petrillo dominated the A. F. of M., Mr. Padway said that it was not, that the Union was as democratic as "the Congress of the United States" and that it was impossible to find a more patriotic man than James C. Petrillo.

The Biddle Charge

Mr. Arnold recalled that on July 23, 1942, Attorney General Francis Biddle had charged that:

"The objective of the A. F. of M. is to create more work for its members in an industry where mechanical improvements have made the hiring of 'live' talent partially unnecessary. It is the Department's contention that such a 'made work' program places an unjust economic burden upon those making use of mechanical improvements and that it has two marked advantages in promoting the selfish interest of the union—(1) in times of unemployment, to force employers and the consuming public to pay for a private system of unemployment relief, and (2) in times of rising employment, it relieves members of the union from the competitive necessity of learning how to do a different kind of job.

Mr. Arnold told the Committee that the Supreme Court had ruled that the Anti-Trust Law did not apply to union disputes growing out of the "terms and conditions of employment."

"Surely there must be some demands which labor cannot make as a term and condition of employment. The demands that industry be made less efficient, that production be restricted according to the dictates of a private group does not even touch what is ordinarily thought of as "terms and conditions of employment." It has nothing to do with wages, hours, health, safety, the right of collective bargaining. It is even against the selfish interests of labor as a whole to institute organized campaigns to handicap the productive capacity of an industry."

'Dieppe Beach Coat' Guiltless

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—British authorities have disclosed that since the Dieppe raid many letters have been received from amateur sleuths citing a women's clothing advertisement, widely printed before the raid, featuring "beach coat from Dieppe" as giving a possible tip-off to what was brewing.

After giving due consideration to all of these interpretations, the authorities announced they found the ad was just that, without any sinister hidden motive.

The drawing room detectives interpreted the "coat" to be an abbreviation for "combined operations attack."

Shown in the ad was a woman in a coat pruning a rose bush. The sparetime Sherlocks figured the shears were a warning to somebody that the British were bringing tanks—to cut through barbed wire on the beach.

They even had it figured out that the six buttons shown on one side of the coat and four on the other totaled 10, which could be split into one and nine, or 19, the date of the raid.

But the ad was traced to a reputable agency which has been featuring a series of garments with geographic tie-ups, like Bali, the Tyrol, and China. With the concurrence of official investigators, the agency branded the notions of the sleuths quite far-fetched.

It was added that this agency's chief current work consists of a series of anti-"fifth column" posters for the Government.

Forrestal Bars Postwar Disarming

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—The United States cannot disarm after the war if world peace is to be assured, James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, told 500 Princeton University undergraduates Sept. 20.

Mr. Forrestal spoke at dedication of a service flag in honor of the University's 2,936 alumni now in the armed forces and its 16 graduates killed in the present conflict.

"While I question the wisdom of present discussions dealing with reconstruction after the war because it seems to me they are based on unwarranted assumptions, I should like to charge you with the task of seeing to it that never again shall this nation be permitted to discard its arms and to rely upon protocols of good faith and general statements of good will," said Mr. Forrestal, a Princeton graduate of 1915.

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Army of 4,500,000 in 1942; Draft of Fathers Year Away

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—While the uncertainties of the war preclude any authoritative forecast of the ultimate strength to which the Army and Navy will grow, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, indicated yesterday that more than 10,000,000 Americans would be under arms by the end of 1943.

General Hershey and his aids gave these guides to future operations of the draft in an interview clarifying and recapitulating the various orders and announcements issued piecemeal in recent weeks:

The supply of single men, including those with dependents, will be exhausted this fall and calls for childless married men will begin generally in December or January as the strength of the Army alone tops 4,500,000 by the end of this year,

Unless Congress authorizes the drafting of 18- and 19-year-olds, the supply of childless married men will be exhausted about a year from now and the calling of men with children will begin around Oct. 1, 1943.

Might Only Delay

Even the drafting of the teen-agers might do no more than delay the calling of family men because the total number of men who ultimately will be required for the services is not yet known. Approximately 2,250,000 teen-agers registered this year for drafting after they reach 20, but so many of them have enlisted that perhaps no more than 1,000,000 are left.

Not every single man will be called before the general calling of married men begins, nor will every childless married man be called before the general calling of men with children, because local draft boards may still consider dependency and occupational factors.

Although dependency deferment was largely eliminated by the act providing allowances for dependents of servicemen, it may continue to be granted if the local board decides that hardship might result in a particular case. Thus a single man with dependents might under some circumstances be deferred even though men with children were being drafted.

Among those not deferred as being "essential" men in "essential activity," calls are to follow this order so far as local boards find it practicable to do so and still meet their quotas:

Order of Calling

First, single men without dependents; second, single men with dependents, according to the number of dependents and degree of dependency; third, childless men with wives supporting themselves or capable of doing so; fourth, married men with children, according to number and degree of dependency.

National Selective Service has bolstered this arrangement by directing state draft headquarters to do their best to see that no local board calls married men while other boards in the State still have single men available.

In the field of occupational deferment, local board have been furnished for guidance a list of 34 activities deemed essential to the war program but they must determine for themselves if a particular man is so essential to his business as to merit deferment. The boards also have orders that each occupational deferment must be reviewed after six months. The period of deferment may be reduced or extended, according to circumstances.

In one case, local boards were directed to discontinue occupational deferment of men who left their jobs unless they could show that their departure was not adverse to the war effort. This directive was applied only to loggers and nonferrous metals miners in 12 Western States who were virtually "frozen" in their work by the Manpower Commission.

Curb on Commissions

The Army and Navy, to help ease the inroads on important industries, announced jointly that men granted occupational deferment would no longer be commissioned or accepted for enlistment without the consent of their local draft boards.

The Army-Navy policy statement included newspaper employees among those who would be rejected unless they had written releases from their employers if they were key men, or from their local draft boards if they were not key men.

One type of deferment, that permitted men who applied for commissions, has been discontinued. If these men are granted commissions after being inducted as privates, the Army allows them discharges to accept.

The number of men available for service has been increased by lowering physical and educational standards as well as by tightening up on deferments for dependency and occupation.

The Army now accepts men with venereal diseases up to 2 per cent of quotas, and illiterates up to 10 per cent. Some time ago it relaxed several physical requirements which had caused many rejections, particularly those governing eyes and teeth. Before the war, rejections averaged near 50 per cent of the number of men examined, but now they are down to approximately 33 per cent.

Japanese Spy Got Away

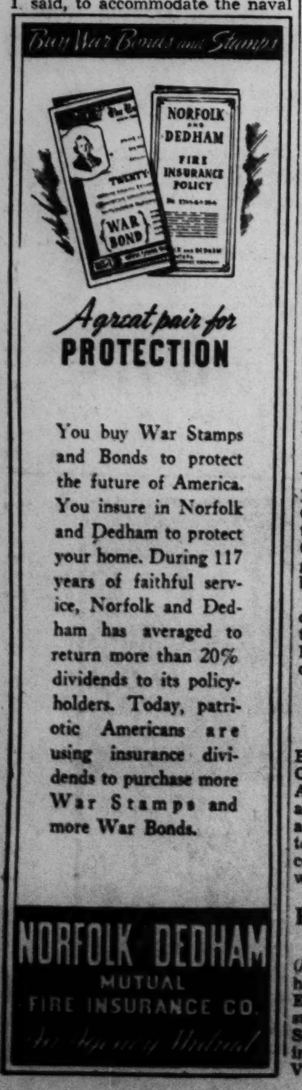
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Evidence of German-Japanese collaboration in military espionage here long before Pearl Harbor was disclosed today as the Federal Bureau of Investigation acknowledged that a Japanese agent was linked with the big Nazi spy ring broken up in June, 1941, but that he escaped.

Lieut. Commander Takeo Ezima of the Japanese Navy, who masqueraded as an engineer inspector with offices in New York under the name of E. Satoz, the F. B. I. said, was a liaison man for the spy ring, the largest uncovered so far. Of that gang, 33 are serving prison terms aggregating 279 years. Most of them pleaded guilty

As the F. B. I. was arresting the spies, Ezima quietly left New York for the West Coast, boarded the Japanese Freighter Kamakura-Maru and went home. The ship sailed ahead of schedule, the F. B. I. said, to accommodate the naval officer. Ezima's hasty departure was in contrast with his arrival for a three-year working visit on the Heian-Maru at Seattle in the summer of 1938.

The story of Ezima was learned from the F. B. I. through his appearance in a current motion picture short, "The F. B. I. Front," which shows a brief sequence from the movies of spy meetings taken secretly by G-men and used at the Nazis' trial. Previously there has been no disclosure of Japanese participation in the spy plot.

Agents of the F. B. I. had filtered into the spy ring and were, in fact, operating its hidden radio station near Centerport, Long Island, N. Y., which was the communications center for the gang. This station worked with Germany's main espionage radio station in Hamburg, whence came instructions for operations in this country.



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Conde Nast

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP) — Conde Nast, who passed on here Saturday, was publisher of Vogue, House and Garden and other magazines and President of the Conde Nast Press in Greenwich, Conn.

In addition to his magazine ventures, Nast was noted for the parties he tendered for the last 30 years in honor of a variety of causes. He became one of the nation's most successful publishers and set the style for "class" magazines in the country.

In 1900 he was named Advertising Manager of Colliers. Eager to publish his own magazines, Nast resigned from the Collier organization and acquired Vogue, then a small magazine with scant advertising. In 14 years he built Vogue into a leading fashion magazine of the world with editions printed in Paris, London, and Buenos Aires.

Other magazines published by his company include Glamour, Vogue Patterns and Hollywood Patterns. With the founding of the Conde Nast Press, Nast moved the printing end of his business to Greenwich and his plant was regarded as a model printing and bookbinding establishment.

In 1923 the French Government conferred upon Nast the Order of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his "encouragement of French culture."

Executed by Nazis

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The British Radio said today that the Germans had executed Heinrich Adam in Luxemburg for setting off a factory siren blast which signaled a recent general strike in protest to the incorporation of their tiny country into the Reich. The BBC was heard here by CBS.

E.G.Dobe Grotto President

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—Edward G. Dobe of Buffalo has been elected President of the Empire State Grotto Association, succeeding Charles Van Vlack, Schenectady. Other officers chosen included: Edward Nael, Rutland, Vt., Sentinel.

One for th' Gels Back 'Ome

Wide World

One Can Smile Even in Wartime

At a street fair in New York, three British tars pose for an itinerant photographer, who seems about as well pleased as they are, with a good time being had by all as indicated by the grin as he snaps the picture. Perhaps they didn't know that the second picture was being taken of them, all of which makes for a pretty surprise if they happen to pick up a newspaper some fine day and see themselves smiling and happy. It will be another one for th' gels back 'ome.

Tolan Urges New Handling Of Manpower

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Representive John H. Tolan, (D) of California, Chairman of the House Special Committee on Defense Migration, citing "the absence of a final authority to allocate our manpower resources," declared today that "the time has come when some clear decision between army and industrial needs must be made."

"With a projected army of 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 it is apparent that many additional millions must replace the men taken from war industry," he said. "Our manpower is limited."

His statement was issued after Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, had indicated that more than 10,000,000 Americans would be in the armed forces by the end of next year.

Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama planned to introduce today an amendment to the Selective Service act that would give the President broad powers to coordinate manpower and industry for maximum efficiency.

Asserting that "we have got to come to something of this kind," Senator Hill said the resolution would establish the policy that "there shall be universal service of all citizens" and total mobilization" of industry.

Mr. Tolan, whose Committee conducted a series of hearings last week on the need for budgeting the nation's labor resources, questioning Paul McNutt, Manpower Commissioner, among others, said the Committee's findings and recommendations would be made in about two weeks.

In a preliminary statement, he declared that "the fact that there is not final authority to decide between military and industrial manpower needs makes Mr. McNutt's job of planning industrial manpower without the benefit of a detailed production schedule doubly difficult."

"We cannot afford to wait until our skilled workers have been taken indiscriminately into the Army and have been scattered to the four corners of the globe," he said. "We cannot afford the time to bring them back from the frontiers of global war.

"We need them now to perform essential tasks and to train up our new industrial army. A plan for orderly transfer and training must provide the replacement potential as the size of its army increases. The recruiting and training of women and others should be meshed with the withdrawal of workers from industry."

Hudson Is Building Dive Bomber Wings

DETROIT, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Hudson Motor Car Company disclosed with War Department approval that it has started production of wings for the Curtiss-Wright "Helldiver" dive bomber under the largest aircraft contract received by the company to date.

A. E. Barit, Hudson President, said that additional men and women needed to handle expanding production on the project now are being trained in the Hudson training schools.

He added, "We will be able to utilize much of the equipment we are now using in fabricating fuselage sections for Army bombers. In addition, our engineers have adapted a large percentage of automotive machinery for this project."

U. S. Sentry in Belfast Is Mysteriously Shot

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 21 (AP)—An American soldier was reported fatally shot under mysterious circumstances Sept. 20 while on sentry duty in Belfast.

United States Army authorities declined to give the soldier's name.

German Restrictions in Paris Show France's Rising Tension

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 21 (AP)—German authorities took elaborate precautionary measures in Paris and other parts of France yesterday as large elements of the population watched with increasing disapproval the arrest of Jews and preparations for forcing laborers to take jobs in Germany.

The Moscow Radio reported that a German troop train had been blown up by a mine outside Paris in the Seine-et-Oise epartment, and that French patriots, attacking policemen carrying out German orders in Paris, had killed three officers.

Contributing to the apprehension of the Germans yesterday was the fact that it was the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Valmy, in which a French revolutinary army defeated Prussian forces east of Paris. Germans suspected some Frenchmen might celebrate the anniversary, and to prevent demonstrations the Chief of German Police ordered amusement establishments in Paris and its vicinity be closed for the day.

Movies, theaters and cabarets were shut tight in the departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne. All "public manifestations," including sporting events, were forbidden by the police order.

Occupational Survey

Explaining the apprehension over the anniversary of Valmy, the German language Pariser Zeitung said that "agents in the pay of London and Moscow" had asked for demonstrations.

Disquiet among citizens was increased by the publication of a decree in the Official Journal providing for an occupational survey of all Frenchmen between the ages of 18 and 50. Persons now employed less than 30 hours a week must register within 15 days, and persons giving up jobs must register within 24 hours. Exempted were students and teachers, registered apprentices under contract and persons in hospitals and asylums. The survey was being made, it was said, in preparation for application of the sweeping law providing for the "orientation" of labor.

The announcement Sept. 19 that 116 persons had been executed in reprisal for an attack on a meeting of Germans in Paris was the first intimation to Frenchmen that large numbers might be sent to the occupied east. The announcement stated that "important measures of deportation" were being taken.

Factors in Uneasiness

Premier Laval's new compulsory labor law makes possible the sending of French workers out of the country to meet Germany's labor "quota," but the presumption had been they would go no farther than Germany itself.

It was understood here that mass arrests of Jews and the Roman Catholic Church's disapproval of such roundups also were contributing to French uneasiness. The subject was generally believed to have been discussed at length by Myron Taylor in his audience with the Pope Sept. 19.

In reliable French quarters here it was said that Marshal Pétain himself expressed dismay when informed of the Vatican's critical attitude toward the deportations.

The newspaper Weltwoche disclosed that Gestapo in civilian clothes directed French police in roundups of Jews and foreigners in many cities and rural districts. But those assembled to date do not exceed 10,000, and in diplomatic quarters in France it was understood that M. Laval's objective is 45,000.

Guerrillas Active

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP)—Yugoslav patriots, carrying on guerrilla warfare against the Italian Army of Occupation, have killed or wounded approximately 300 of Premier Mussolini's soldiers in the past few days near Banjaluka, 150 miles west of Belgrade, the Soviet Information Bureau reported today.

The guerrillas also captured an Axis ammunition train bearing 250,000 cartridges and many hand grenades and shells, the Bureau ceclared.

It added that in the last two weeks Yugoslav machine gunners and riflemen brought down six Axis planes.

Treason Charged

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Frankfurter Zeitung reported Sept. 19 that German military authorities executed seven Germans, six of them Frankfort residents, on Sept. 17 for high treason and for preparing to commit treason.

The executions in South Germany followed the shooting of 13 men and a woman at Karlsruhe who were accused of listening to foreign radio broadcasts and of attempting to reorganize the Communist Party.

Persons executed at heavily bomber Frankfort were accused of attempting "to undermine the resistance of the German people."

A report to the Neue Züricher Zeitung from Stockholm said that Nazis were resuming arrests of Jews in Norway, presumably in preparation for the deportation of about 800 Jews still remaining in the country. An Oslo rabbi, the dispatch said, was arrested a few days ago on a charge of espionage.

Another Stockholm dispatch to the newspaper stated that three leaders of the Norwegian Oxford Movement, including Professor Ording of the University of Oslo, had been arrested. No reason was revealed.

Action in Albania

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 17. Delayed. (AP)—Albanian authorities in refuge here said today patriots had blown up a tank and machine repair factory near Tirana, Capital of the Italian-occupied nation, destroyed a Tirana hotel and set fire to a Fascist wool warehouse at Urrazzo in July and August.

Bomb-wielding guerrillas were reported to have damaged severely an Italian military convoy on the Kruja-Burrel road last month.

The greatest destruction in all the forays apparently was in the tank and repair factory near Tirana July 5, the Albanians said. Two Albanian officers dressed in Italian uniforms were reported to have carried explosives into the factory and set off a blast that jarred the countryside and killed several hundred Italian workmen.

How to Address Mail to Soldiers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 21

The War Department said that 10 per cent of all mail for soldiers overseas was incorrectly or insufficiently addressed. It advised that all overseas mail should show clearly:

Grade, first name in full, middle initial, and last name of person addressed, followed by his Army serial number if known.

Letter or number of the company or other similar organization.

Designation of the regiment or separate battalion, if any.

Army post office number in care of the appropriate postmaster. Location of the overseas station should not be used.

WANTED

CORRESPONDENT

Christian Scientist, wanted to act as part time news correspondent in Miami for The Christian Science Monitor. Address Box E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving full particulars.

Halifax Links Victory to Zeal In Christianity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—It is not enough to out-gun or out-rank the Nazis, but the flame of democratic faith, based on Christianity, must burn more fiercely than theirs, Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, declared in a week-end radio address.

"We know that, stripped of the accidents which have brought this or that nation into war," the Ambassador said, "the real issue for us is whether Christianity, and all that it means, is to survive."

On his recent visit to Britain, Viscount Halifax found a change of mood.

"You no longer heard people repeating the slogan of the blitz days—'We can take it.' That, of course, to some extent is due to there having been little bombing lately. London, too, has been cleaned up and it is quite hard to recapture in your mind's eye what the desolation of those autumn months in 1940 looked alike.

Proper Use of Tools

"But, with the disappearance of the old slogan, I found on all sides something else. And that was a recognition that while the capacity to take punishment might prevent defeat, only the capacity to hand it out would bring victory. With eager satisfaction the British people have seen the first offensive blows delivered on the Japanese aggressor. Hour by hour they have watched the magnificent struggle of the armies of Russia, exacting a fearful price for every yard they yield.

"With this feeling went another: that neither a persistent and relentless offensive, necessary though it is, nor the solution of problems of supply, vital as they are, will by themselves win the victory.

"Of course we must have the tools and know how to use them; but we must also find in ourselves the spirit to use them properly. For behind the formidable mass of Nazi material lies the still more formidable fact of Nazi fanaticism.

"There you have a generation of young men and women trained for war. For eight years they have been living in a mental concentration camp. They have seen nothing, heard nothing and learnt nothing except what their teachers wished. Their minds have been sealed. They are ready at the bidding of a single man to give themselves for a cause. We know that cause to be most evil, but they have been trained to believe that it has the highest claim on their devotion. So when we have outgunned, out-tanked and out-planed the Nazis, we must see to it always that the flame of our faith burns as fiercely as theirs.

More Than Self-Preservation

"Large numbers of American soldiers, sailors and airmen are now passing in and out of London every day. . . . And I think they will find a new understanding among the British of what this war is about. That understanding I believe you have just as strongly as we. Although we know that we are fighting for our lives, we do not see the war simply as one of self-preservation. Although we are determined to rid Europe of Hitler and all his works, we certainly are not so foolish as to suppose that the world after the war will be the same world as it was before it. Although we see the war as one of liberation for the enslaved people, we also see it as a struggle to keep open the road from a Christian past to a more Christian future. . . .

"We haven't always given these things much thought; and we haven't always tried to add much to them. We have been living on our capital. We have only realized its value now that we are in danger of losing it, and have a clear picture of what life on the Nazi model would be like. Yet, however careless we may have been, we have never turned our backs upon our Christian inheritance, nor shall we do so now. . . .

"We believe that if we have failed in the past the fault was not in Christianity but in ourselves. By the Christian way we can, and we shall, conquer poverty, insecurity and unemployment. And unless we are ready to apply ourselves to this task, we have no right to the Christian title."

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Since the war began three years ago, clothing prices generally have advanced 17.6* percent. Our prices are up just $2 (8.1 percent on our Standard Line; 7.2 percent on our Super Quality Line). At the same time, the quality of our clothes is as good as ever.

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Legion Asks Same Sacrifice By Civilians as by Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21—The American Legion in its first national convention since the United States entered this war has laid down these "indispensable" conditions for victory:

1. The same spirit of "sacrifice and courage" among civilians as among the armed forces.

2. Condemnation of strikes, lockouts, cessation of work and discrimination in employment as "sabotage," not to be tolerated.

3. Control by the nation over all groups or individuals that pull against the common war effort.

4. Removal of misfits or incompetents wherever found.

The Legion also voted to open its ranks to soldiers of this war. Congress will have to amend the Legion's charter to make this effective.

Solemn Atmosphere

These actions were taken in a sober and abbreviated national convention, in which the battles of 1917-18 and the usual hilarity of the Legion's annual meetings in the past both are all but forgotten. It is a compact convention, with few Legionnaires present who are not on the sharply trimmed list of delegates, scarcely filling the thousand seats on the floor of the Municipal Auditorium arena; and it is scheduled to complete in three days a program usually spread over a week.

So the delegates have heard Government and military leaders in rapid succession, all focusing their words on the task of winning World War II. They have heard Paul V. McNutt, speaking as Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, tell them that conscription for industrial work will come "when the President and Congress have concluded that the limit of the voluntary system has been reached."

A past National Commander of the Legion, Mr. McNutt reminded the delegates that at the previous American Legion convention in Kansas City in 1921, the Legion authorized a committee to study the question of a universal draft of manpower and capital in time of national emergency.

Green Confident

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, told the delegates that uninterrupted production is the goal of his organization. The free workers of America, he assured them, will win against the enslaved masses of Hitler's Europe.

Speaking from the soldier's standpoint, Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Commander of the Second Army, said the lives of the men in the service depended upon the full support of the people at home. He urged that the Legion, with its augmented membership after the war, give its backing to universal service so that the United States might never again "appear weak and soft and unprepared among the powers of the world."

The call for work and sacrifice was reiterated by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy. He spoke confidently of the final outcome, which he said must be the complete elimination of the Fascism of Germany and Japan. Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War; James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense; Dwight Green, Governor of Illinois, and others spoke along similar lines.

Second Front Cheered

Indicating the responsive temper of the convention, every mention of a second front was cheered. Discussions in committee rooms and hotel lobbies centered on personal contributions to the present war effort. These conversations called attention to the large numbers of Legionnaires back in the service, a lighter touch being added by stories of once pompous members who had reduced their waistlines sufficiently to meet military specifications.

In their resolutions, the Legionnaires called for action against any elements which lag in patriotism. They urged the cancellation of citizenship of naturalized persons of pro-Axis origin, who may be pro-Axis in their attitudes; the refusal of government jobs to conscientious objectors; the refusal of the franking privilege for "subversive and un-American" speeches of members of Congress, and the refusal of the mails to "such organizations as the Communist Party, the German-American Bund, and other similar un-American organizations and societies."

One resolution commended the ruling of the Attorney General ordering the deportation of Harry Bridges. Another called for the renewal of military control of Japanese concentration camps in this country; the denial of special privileges, including release to attend school, to any Japanese in these camps, and military control of all Japanese, alien or native born, in any part of the nation.

Waring Slated for Presidency

The question of whether a 1943 convention will be held, and where, was left for decision by the Executive Committee. The election of Roane Waring of Memphis, Tenn., as National Commander, was considered certain by delegates at the convention early today. The election was to be held later today.

The delegates have not yet acted upon the most discussed statement in the annual report of the retiring Commander, Lynn U. Stambaugh of Fargo, N. D. Mr. Stambaugh called upon his fellow Legionnaires to take a firm stand for the drafting of boys 18 and 19 years of age.

The Legion Auxiliary, meeting concurrently, anticipated the action by the men to admit veterans of the present war. The auxiliary voted to admit wives, mothers and sisters of the World War II veterans, before the Legionnaires acted on the veterans themselves. The Legion action requires approval of Congress, which must amend the Legion's charter to widen its scope. The charter granted by Congress now limits the Legion to veterans of the First World War.

The two fun-making organizations of the Legion, the 40 and 8 and the 8 and 40, provided few pranks in their national meetings. The 40 and 8 elected Elbert H. Burns of Champaign, Ill., as its new Chief de Chemin de Fer. The 8 and 40 chose Mrs. Hazel Davis of Denver as National Chapeau.

$350,000 Smile

Associated Press

Theodore E. Borst

This private at Camp Rucker, Ala., smiles—and no wonder. He has been paid $350,000 for a patent by a large chemical company, the Public Relations Office at Camp Rucker disclosed. Private Borst is from Clinton, N. Y., and is in the 54th Chemistry Company. He entered the Army from Middletown, Conn., where he engaged in research in the laboratories of Wesleyan University. His patent is in the field of agricultural chemistry.

Mexican Troops In Combat Talked

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 21 (AP)—A move to send Mexican troops to the active war zones was announced by a group of radical deputies who said they would ask the Chamber of Deputies to make the suggestion to President Camacho.

The Government newspaper El Nacional said that Mexico would prepare troops for duty anywhere on the continent, but did not mention service outside the western hemisphere.

The radical deputies, headed by Deputy Alfredo Felix Diaz, also announced they would seek seizure of all property of Axis citizens in Mexico and internment of all Axis citizens.

Only single men will be taken into the service in the forthcoming craft, it was officially announced. First to be called to the colors will be the 18-year-old youths.

Also, the old practice in the Mexican Army of allowing the soldiers to be accompanied by their women, who became known as "soldaderas," is to be abandoned.

The Soldaderas prepared the soldiers' food and at times even accompanied them into battle. The announcement said an efficient commissary department is to be organized.

U. S. Capital Springboard For New World Peace Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—The American Capital is today the springboard from which new plans and new projects are being launched to give the world a better peace and the means of protecting it.

Distinguished pioneers in the international peace movement, representing a wide variety of nations, are regularly pooling their experience and their ideas in the interests of working out a post-war security program.

The latest such conference, sponsored by the Institute of World Organization, has just concluded a week's discussion at the American University and from its deliberations these conclusions appeared uppermost:

1. That the nations cannot be expected to live together peacefully unless they can work together economically; that economic health is a condition of political peace.

2. That regional peace organizations, such as European Federation and Pan American Union, can be aids to world security if they are a part of a broader system of world peace but are inadequate by themselves.

3. That the substance of European Federation, politically and economically, is an essential ingredient of the future peace.

4. That while an international federation of states, patterned after the American constitutional system, is ideal, it is one of the most difficult systems to realize and to administer.

5. That World War II came not because the League of Nations machinery was inadequate for the peaceful settlement of disputes but because of the lack of means to force non-pacific governments to use its machinery.

6. That the United States cannot enjoy peace and practice aloofness from the rest of the world at the same time.

7. That nineteenth century imperialism must give way to twentieth century partnership in the development of so-called backward areas of the world.

Outstanding Experts

These conclusions stem from the views advanced by the speakers—all outstanding experts in international affairs, many of them Ministers and former Ministers of State—who participated in the sessions of the Institute on World Organization.

Shedding light on the problems and possible pattern of postwar international life, the following is a cross-section of the opinions expressed at this conference:

Economic and Political Peace—"The first condition of improved standards of living, expanding economic policies, freer flow of capital and of commerce is assured peace. Unless through some political organization general security is guaranteed, rapid economic recovery and the execution of wide ranging economic planning is impossible. The provision of security is not enough, however, if economic warware between nations continues."—Harold B. Butler, British Minister to the United States.

Will America Help?—"The failure of the League of Nations to prevent this war was in no sense due to any lack of mechanism necessary for the peaceful settlement of disputes by countries desiring such settlement, but to the lack of the means to force non-pacific governments to use that mechanism. So also the failure of the League to effect reduction of armaments was due primarily to the inability of its members, faced by the neutrality of the non-members, to solve the problem of security.

"The question of security is not so much regional as it is specific: Will the United States agree to abandon its historic policy of neutrality? If it will not join with organized society in previous commitments to resort to sanctions, economic in any case and military if necessary, to prevent war, there will be no hope that any system, regional or universal, will be effective in achieving security and therefore there will be no reduction of armaments. If it will, the universal system will be workable with or without a regional system."—Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge, Mass., one of the three experts who conducted the Saar plebiscite.

Regional Peace Machinery—"The proposals of the universalists, major-regionalists, minor-regionalists, and democratic unionists should not be regarded as mutually exclusive. All four forms of supra-national organization are necessary, or at least compatible.

"Quasi-continental organization is required in densely populated areas because of those problems that, originating in spatial neighborhood, need a larger space for their solution than minor regions can offer.

"The United States, India, or the Soviet Union can be regarded as quasi-continental regions, although the Soviets only with serious shortcomings. Some Indian overall organization must be maintained when British domination ends. Europe could constitute a satisfactory quasi-continental region with or without Russia or Spain, put not without Great Britain or Central Europe. South America's demands for continental organization are less pressing and less inclusive than Europe's."—Arnold Brecht of the New School for Social Research.

Europe's Problem—"As the disintegration of Europe is the main cause of world insecurity, no peace is likely to endure which is not congenial to Europe. The recovery and maintenance of prosperity in Europe is essential to the welfare of extra-European nations. The major issue that confronts the peacemakers in Europe is nationality. The diversity of languages is the main cause of disintegration in Europe. A peace congenial to Europe requires federal solutions in matters of security and welfare that would counteract the centrifugal forces of nationality while permitting boundaries to follow as closely as possible the limits between nationalities.—Dr. Jan Hostie, Belgian diplomat.

World Migration—"The totalitarian powers use the transfer of populations to such an extent and in such a revolutionary spirit in the service of their policy of power as no former historic epoch has ever known. In contrast to this, the democracies ignore migrations as an efficient weapon of their efforts.

"The rehabilitation of reshifting of tens of millions uprooted human beings, dispersed all over Europe and Asia, will be one of the most difficult and complex tasks to be accomplished by the democracies when the war is won. This must be started during the long armistice which may eventually become merely a period of stalemate.

"More ominous for the cause of the democracies is the fact that they have not yet realized that if the war should last from two to five years longer migrations will be one of the conditions as well as one of the instrumentalities for winning this war at all by assuring their reserves of labor in time. The Axis has patently decided to maintain the superiority in trained soldiers and forces on the production line. The democracies must accept the challenge and take up the initiative from the Axis."—Dr. Imre Ferenczi, formerly on staff of the International Labor Office.

Partnership vs. Imperialism—"The Netherlands Indies cannot well be compared to surrounding countries. With the Philippines and Malaya it is the only country where the population is originally Indonesian. But in Malaya mass immigration of Chinese and Indians have turned the Indonesian into a minority. Moreover in the Indies Indonesian-owned land cannot be bought by any non-Indonesian. In Malaya Chinese and Indians have been allowed to buy land and have settled as farmers.

"All the present British Dominions together have not two-thirds of the population of the home land. The Filipinos are 16,000,000 comparing to 132,000,000 Americans. Seventy million Indonesians are united with 9,500,000 Hollanders. From this fact alone we can deduce that the future structure of the Netherlands is unlikely to resemble the British Empire where, at least in the past, the Dominions were grouped round the powerful home country, whose foreign and naval policy were more or less decisive for the Empire's, but that a form of partnership on a basis of equality, jointly deciding foreign and naval policy, is much more likely."—Charles O. van der Plas, recently Governor of East Java.

Transition to Freedom—"All the liberated countries of Central Europe must be put under the transitory surveillance of the united democratic nations. They should say to the small nations approximately this: All right, you are now free, and you are asserting your sincere will to maintain the peace and to elaborate a real democratic political structure. All the democratic nations will protect and strengthen you in this endeavor. You may elaborate your own structure of government, you may federate with those neighboring countries with whom you feel a genuine community of interests and solidarity in certain cultural values.

Navy Forbids Copying Of WAVES Uniforms

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 21

The Navy served warning Sept. 18 that women who copy too closely the uniform of the WAVES would be liable to a $300 fine, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

"Feminine fashions may trend toward the motifs of the Navy but are prohibited by law from copying too closely the naval uniforms," the announcement said.

Taylor's Audience With Pope Raises Speculation in Europe

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The long audience of Myron C. Taylor, personal representative of President Roosevelt, with the Pope in Vatican City Saturday caused the European press to bristle with speculation.

It ranged from suggestion—perhaps Axis-inspired—that the Americans had a peace plan to the belief in some quarters that Nazi excesses in occupied countries may evoke some expression from the Church.

Mr. Taylor's visit to Vatican City came at a time of intensified persecution of Jews in occupied countries, particularly France. It coincided also with a new wave of executions of hostages by German police, and of preparations in France to deport thousands of laborers to Germany.

The Portuguese and Spanish press, it was stated by dispatches reaching this country today, indulged in surmises as to whether Mr. Taylor had a peace plan. But the overwhelming opinion of the neutral press seemed to be that he brought sweeping indictments of Nazi conduct in occupied countries and that the Vatican heard a plain statement of the moral indignation of the United States.

In still other quarters the possibility of a Vatican pronouncement of the German administration of occupied countries was awaited.

The usually well-informed Vatican correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Corriere Delticino observed that there has been pressure from American Roman Catholic quarters to induce the Pontiff to "take a hostile position against National Socialism, or at least to place it on the same level as Communism." Then he recalled that Soviet diplomacy had never renounced its proposal to establish relations with the Holy See.

A Vatican stand against Naziism, continental observers said, would have reverberations among Roman Catholics from Lisbon to the fighting front in Russia. On that front, Italians, as well as Roman Catholic soldiers recruited from the Balkans, Spain, France and other Axis-dominated countries are motivated partially by the belief they are engaged in a Christian crusade.

Condemnation of National Socialism also would have a telling effect within Germany, where a population faces another war winter, and in Italy, where the press has hammered home the notion that the fight on the Eastern Front is against the Bolshevist foe—which to the average Italian means the foe of Christianity.

Other countries, being asked to supply laborers to Germany, also would be impressed in varying degrees, editorial observers said. The reaction in France, where the cleft between Church and State is increasing because of the Government's swing to energetic anti-Semitism, would be far-reaching, it was stated.

The rift between Church and State in France widened, it was reported today, as a consequence of the arrest of the Jesuit Vicar General of Lyon. A traveler reaching Switzerland said he had been arrested because he refused to surrender to police 90 Jewish children who had been given asylum by Roman Catholic families.

'Blind Flying' Units of 13,000 Parts Coming From Line of Michigan Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—"Blind flying" airplane-training units are now being produced on a United States Army contract by the Sparks-Withington Company of this City. The units in which pilots will be taught blind flying are named the type No. 3 trainer. More than 13,000 pieces of material go into each trainer.

Capt. William Sparks, President of the Company, has just announced that the trainers are being run off the assembly line of the local plant.

The units resemble in appearance the cockpit of a regulation plane minus wings, motor, and landing gear.

The trainer can be sent into a tail spin or a nose dive. It can be made to perform as though ice were on the wings. Also wing drift conditions can be produced. It is up to the pilot to correct such conditions by the manipulation of the stick, rudder, and other accessories over which he has control from inside the trainer.

The pilot who would receive instruction steps into the trainer as he would any airplane cockpit. A sturdy cover drops over his head like a hinged hatch on a small ship. The pilot is in total darkness until lights are flashed on in a regulation airplane instrument board before him. The pilot experiences a feeling of one ready to take off in a plane.

Accompanying each training unit is a desk in which are instruments identical with those in the plane. An operator sits at this desk and gives the pilot instructions. By watching the instrument board the pilot is able to put his "ship" through maneuvers in which any plane can be manipulated.

'Thunderbolt' Plane Praised by General

SOMEWHERE IN INDIANA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Brig. Gen. A. W. Vanaman of the Army Air Force praised the P-47 "Thunderbolt" plane produced at the Republic Aviation Corporation's Indiana plant as the craft was tested.

General Vanaman, addressing the workers briefly, praised the plane as a fighter and commended the spirit and industry which produced it three months ahead of schedule.

Ralph S. Damon, plant President, said that ground was broken in April after contracts had been signed in March. The plant is the largest of Republic's units.

The P-47 fighters will be delivered to the Army even before finishing touches are completed on the plant itself, Mr. Damon said.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (First Church): Church Edifice, 1160 West Georgia Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

England

Cheshire

Hyde: Theater Royal, Corporation Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Durham

Darlington: The Empire Cinema, Crown Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

Lancashire

Bolton: Albert Hall, Town Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.

Liverpool (Third Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 7.

Manchester (Fifth Church): Co-operative Hall, Downing Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

Sussex

Brighton: Church Edifice, Montpelier Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

Yorkshire

Ilkley: Church Edifice, Well Road, 3:00 p. m., Oct. 11.

Scotland

Midlothian

Edinburgh (First Church): Church Edifice, Inverleith Terrace, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 7.

United States

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant and East Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Glenwood Springs: Church Edifice, Tenth and Cooper Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Meridian Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Idaho

Boise: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Idaho Falls: Junior High School Auditorium, Elm Street and Ridge Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

Twin Falls: Bickel School Auditorium, Second Avenue East, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2151 Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 112 East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., October 2.

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., October 1.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., September 28.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., September 29.

Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 West Gale Street, west of Milwaukee Avenue, 8 p. m., October 1.

Crystal Lake: Crystal Lake Community High School, 3 p. m., September 27.

Downes Grove: Church Edifice, 1101 Curtiss Street, 8 p. m., September 29.

Elgin: First Universalist Church, 263 Du Page Street, 8 p. m., September 29.

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium; Grove Street and Chicago Avenue, 8 p. m., September 28.

Geneva: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 2.

Highland: Highland Public School Auditorium, Lindenthal Avenue and Poplar Street, 8 p. m., September 27.

Kewanee: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., September 29.

Peoria (Second Church): Majestic Theater, 8:15 p. m., September 29.

Indiana

La Porte: High School Auditorium, Harrison and Ferry Streets, 3 p. m., September 27.

Logansport: Church Auditorium, North and Ninth Streets, 8 p. m., October 2.

South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., October 1.

Iowa

Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 3 p. m., September 27.

Ottumwa: Ottumwa High School, 3 p. m., September 27.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School, 8 p. m., September 30.

Bangor: Bangor City Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Gardiner: Gardiner High School Auditorium, School and Pleasant Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 2

Portland: First Universalist Church, Congress Square, 7:45 p. m., Oct. 1.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Sept. 28.

Cambridge: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Fitchburg: Senior High School Auditorium, Academy and Pleasant Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Needham: Needham Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Rockland: First Congregational Church, Church and Union Streets, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Winthrop: Church Edifice, 185 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, South Fourth Avenue, 3:30 p. m., September 27.

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 28.

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., October 2.

Saginaw: City Auditorium, 235 South Washington Avenue, 4 p.m., September 27.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 3:30 p. m., September 27.

St. Paul (First Church): Church Edifice, Summit Avenue and Grotto Street, 8 p. m., September 28.

Missouri

St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 1123 Holly Hills Avenue, 8 p. m., October 2.

St. Louis (joint lecture): Scottish Rite Cathedral, 3637 Lindell Boulevard, 3 p. m., September 27.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington and Division, 8 p. m., October 1.

Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 8 p. m., October 1.

Deer Lodge: Rialto Theater, 3 p. m., September 27.

Miles City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 29.

Nebraska

North Platte: Church Edifice, 620 West Sixth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Omaha (joint lecture): Technical High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

York: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

New Jersey

Orange: Church Edifice, 34 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.

Red Bank: Red Bank Junior High School, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 1

New York

Buffalo (Second Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Geneva: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

Glen Cove: South School Auditorium, Glen Cove Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 2.

Jamestown: High School Auditorium, East Second Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

New York (Seventh Church): Loew's Olympia Theater, Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street, 10 a. m., Oct. 3.

North Dakota

Jamestown: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Ohio

Lima: Central High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 2.

Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Liberty High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Johnstown: Central High School Auditorium, Napoleon and Somerset Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Lancaster: Hensel Hall, F. and M. College Campus, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.

Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

Vermont

Barre: Spaulding School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Washington

Bellingham: Bellingham High School, Cornwall and Kentucky Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Spokane (Second Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Sumas: Grange Hall, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

Wenatchee: Church Auditorium, Washington and Douglas Streets, 8 p. m. Sept. 28.

Wisconsin

Oconto: Oconto Theater, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Wyoming

Casper: Church Edifice, Fourth and Grant Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Cheyenne: Junior High School Auditorium, Capitol Avenue at Twentieth Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.

10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 4; Nov. 1.

7:30 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 4, Nov. 1.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on Oct. 4.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Nov. 8.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Oct. 4; Nov. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, Oct. 18; Nov. 15.

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To Sea on a Raft

By Elisabeth Kyle

Nicu's home was a cosy wooden house, with a veranda whose railings were carved with heart-shaped holes through which (before he was big enough to look over the top) he could watch the river and the great rafts float clankily past.

The rafts were made from logs cut at the lumber camp further up the Carpathian mountains and bound together with heavy iron chains to keep them flat. Sometimes one was steered by a lumberman standing balanced on the end and dipping a long pole to right or left, so as to keep it straight in the middle of the stream. Sometimes the raft came down alone.

Nicu asked his mother where the river took them.

"Down to the sea," was always her answer.

Although Nicu was ten years old he had never been to the sea. The nearest sea was the Black Sea, hundreds and hundreds of miles away. But he did not know that. He imagined it to be like a bright blue plate waiting just around the corner, and he wanted to get there badly.

Presently he determined to jump on to a raft one day when no one was looking and go there by himself, and began to save up a little food to take with him—a slice of dark rye bread from his supper, a ripe plum or two from the orchard behind the house. He hid the food in his mother's egg basket, and then put on his best clothes which, in these parts, meant a shirt with fine red and black embroidery round the collar, a pair of deerskin breeches held up by a brass-studded belt, and a hat with an eagle's feather at the side. Then he waited one morning till his mother was hanging out clothes at the back, and slipped down to the river.

Journey With the Logs

A big raft with nobody on it came slowly towards him. It was so broad it almost filled the river from side to side, and the iron chains held the logs tightly together. He took a flying leap and straddled the raft, passing round the bend of the river and gliding swiftly on between rocks and forest-shaded paths before his mother had time to put more than two clothespins into her washing, much less turn round and see him go.

The sun shone warmly, and the country looked new and strange. Presently Nicu felt hungry, so he sat down and ate the rye bread and a plum or two. Just then the raft gave a shiver and a jar, for one corner had got wedged against a sharp boulder of rock sticking out into the middle of the stream.

"That's finished the trip," Nicu thought sadly, wondering if it was worth while leaving the raft to continue his journey on foot. But the river flowed deep just there, and the polished sides of the rock rose on either hand, hemming him in a prisoner.

He had just finished noticing this, when the sound of a pipe playing a little tune came from the path bordering the bank which was just out of reach. A shepherd boy stepped out from between the trees, his white shirt mottled with pale green sunlight. He held his pipe to his lips to make music for the sheep which trotted behind at his heels. But when he saw Nicu stuck there on the raft he stopped playing and stared.

"Where do you think you're off to?" he shouted instead.

"I'm going down to the sea," Nicu shouted back.

"Looks to me more as if you was stuck in the river," answered the shepherd boy, grinning. "Besides, the sea's hundreds and hundreds of miles from here. But I'll start you off on your journey again."

A Helping Hand

And leaning over the bank he gave the raft a strong push with a branch that had been lying across the path. Presently Nicu was floating downstream again with the echoes of the little piping tune in his ears. But soon that, too, died away. And now he was quite alone, gliding through the great forests, with hundreds and hundreds of miles still to go before he could reach the sea.

The sun began to go towards the west, and the river was now in shadow. It grew cold and Nicu became very hungry. He ate his remaining plums and wondered how he could bear to be hungry for days and days, before reaching the sea.

And then, once more, he suddenly heard music far in the distance. He could distinguish violins, a 'cello and a big drum, and his heart lightened, for he knew that some village along the banks of the river was having a dance, and that the village was drawing nearer and nearer. He peeled off his white shirt quickly and stood with it in his hand ready to wave like a flag, while the mountain cold and the spray from the river whipped at his naked back.

Lights Through the Dusk

There were lights now between the trees. Nicu shouted, waving.

"It's me!" he called. "Please, please notice me and take me off this raft!"

Suddenly somebody caught sight of the little white shirt he waved, glimmering through the dusk. The band stopped playing at that moment and everybody could hear his cries. The dancers ran down to the river and pointed and laughed. One of the men ran back to the village for a boat-hook, but by the time he had brought it the raft had swirled right past the belt of trees, leaving the village behind.

Nicu felt desperate. Then he heard the man running down the path by the side of the river. Now the man stood a little way ahead, leaning over with the boat-hook. Now he had struck the pointed hook into one of the logs and was drawing Nicu safely towards the bank. He scrambled thankfully on shore, and, while the raft went on its long journey alone, told the man where he had come from. Happily one of the peasants was just driving that way in his cart, and gave Nicu a lift.

"It's always easier to set out on a journey than to get back," said the man, whipping up his horse.

But Nicu was half asleep already in the warm straw at the bottom of the cart.

Drawn by Nora S. Unwin for The Christian Science Monitor

Wind on the downs! And wind blowing our faces!
Over the downs, the blown thistledown races;
Soft to our tread is the springy sweet turf,
Peopled with thistles and things of the earth.
"Fly we, and cry we," the sea-gulls call plaintively,
They who wheel free on the wind there, so easily.

Free are we too, with the joy of life urging us!
Onward we scamper, and nothing is curbing us;
On, across sheep tracks, then home down the hollow,
Down to our cottage the winding lane follow;
Further wide spaces we'll traverse tomorrow!

NORA S. UNWIN

In a Crawfish Pool

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

One morning a young crawfish was hunting for his breakfast of snails and grubs in the shallow water at the edge of a pool.

He liked to go creeping about on the bottom of the stream, peering into the tiny caves and crevices among the tumbled stones.

Just now he had stopped at one of these stones, under which a friendly old crawfish lived.

"I wonder if he is at home," thought the little crawfish. And going up to the small doorway he looked in.

"I am one of the young crawfish who live at the pool," the little crawfish told him. "Won't you please come out and talk with me a while?"

A Friendly Caller

The old crawfish crawled out from his dark little home and settled himself on a flat stone near his doorway.

"What shall we talk about, Young Crawfish?" he asked.

"About the pool and the creatures that live here," the little crawfish told him. "And about the adventures and narrow escapes you have had."

"You will find enough adventures and narrow escapes of your own, without hearing about mine," the old crawfish replied.

"I had a narrow escape this morning," the young crawfish told him. "A big snapping turtle nearly caught me. He was lying with his head drawn under his shell. I thought he was a stone, and crawled right up to where he was lying."

"I know," the old crawfish said. "I have made the same mistake more than once, myself. What did the turtle do, Young Crawfish?"

"He poked out his head and tried to catch me. But I was too quick for him. I jerked my tail as hard as I could, and darted backwards out of his reach."

"It isn't every adventure that turns out so well," the old crawfish said. "Yesterday I saw a young crawfish who had lost one of his pinching claws in some adventure he had had."

Growing a New Claw

The little crawfish waved his own small claws excitedly. "That would be dreadful," he exclaimed. "How can he get along with only one pincer?"

"It will be hard for him at first," the old crawfish replied. "But after a while a new pinching claw will grow in. When we crawfish lose a claw or a leg, a new one always grows in to take its place."

"How many wonderful things there are to be learned about," the young crawfish said. "But I wish there were not so many dangers."

"Our pool is a pleasant place, in spite of its dangers," the old crawfish told him. "There is food here for us to eat, and friendly stones to hide under."

"And caves and crevices for us to explore," added the little crawfish.

"When you are older," the old crawfish said, "you will do less exploring. You will be content then to lie, hour after hour, in a safe shelter, like mine here under the mossy stone. You will watch the busy life around you, and perhaps talk with some young crawfish who stops to chat."

"I will like that," the little crawfish said. "But sometimes," he added, "I will go out and creep about among the little caves and crevices, won't I, Old Crawfish?"

"I shouldn't be surprised," the old crawfish answered.

(Watch the page For Children on Monday after next for the story of a robin's fall journey.)

Drawn by Elsa Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

The crawfish liked to creep about at the bottom of the stream

Piggy Wanted Four Black Feet

Piggy was not happy! He began to squeal very loudly. Mama Pig heard him.

"Why are you squealing so loudly, Piggy?" Mama Pig asked.

"Because I am unhappy," answered Piggy.

"But why are you unhappy?" asked Mama Pig.

"Because I want to have four black feet like you and the other pigs," said Piggy.

"But I like your three black feet and your one white foot, Piggy. It makes you different from the rest of us," said Mama Pig.

"But I don't want to be different. That is why I am unhappy." Piggy squealed louder than ever.

"Oh, dear!" grunted Mama Pig, "this will never do! Ask Grandfather Hog if he can give you four black feet. He is a wise, old fellow, and he can do most anything."

So off ran Piggy
With all his might;
On three black feet,
And one little white.

He found Grandfather Hog rolling over and over in a sand pile.

"Grandfather Hog, Grandfather Hog," called Piggy. "Can you make my white foot black? I want to have four black feet like the other pigs."

"I'm sorry, Piggy, but I am not wise enough to make your white foot black," said Grandfather Hog. "Ask Hoot Owl if he can give you four black feet. He is much wiser than I am."

So off ran Piggy,
With all his might;
On three black feet,
And one little white.

He found Hoot Owl sitting on the branch of an oak tree. He had just awakened from his all day nap and was now ready to enjoy the evening.

"Hoot Owl, Hoot Owl," called Piggy, "can you make my white foot black? I want to have four black feet like the other pigs."

"Whoo, whoo," said Hoot Owl, "I am sorry, Piggy, but I am not wise enough to make your white foot black. Ask Night. He is very mysterious and can do many things."

So off ran Piggy
With all his might,
On three black feet
And one little white.

He found Night at the edge of the woods.

"Night, Night," called Piggy, "can you make my white foot black? I want to have four black feet like the other pigs."

"Just wait a few minutes," said Night.

So Piggy waited and waited, and it grew darker and darker.

"There," Night said, "your one white foot is black. Now you have four black feet just like the other pigs." Piggy looked. Sure enough, his little white foot was as black as his other three feet. He was a very happy Piggy!

He danced and he danced on
his little black feet,
One, two, three, four little
black feet.
With his nose in the grass, and
his tail in the air
Little, wee Piggy had never
a care.

Then all at once, Piggy began to squeal and squeal.

"Why are you squealing?" asked Night.

"Because I am like the other pigs now," answered Piggy.

"Well, isn't that what you wanted?" Night asked.

"Yes," sniffed Piggy, "but Mama Pig may not know me without my little white foot. Please make my foot white again."

"I cannot make your foot white again, but Moon can," said Night.

So out came Moon. It was almost as bright as day. Piggy looked down at his foot. It was white! Then Piggy thanked them both, and home he ran to tell Mama Pig all that had happened.

Ruth Cox

June's Two Gardens

Spring had come, and all the flowers were looking fresh and pretty. June felt proud of her garden. Her Daddy had bought her the bulbs and seeds, and June had looked after them with great care.

One day when her garden was just one mass of color June's mummie asked if she could cut some of the flowers for the dining room table. "Indeed, no," said June, rather rudely. "I've looked after those flowers so well why should I cut them?" "I'm sorry," said Mother, "I thought perhaps you would like us all to enjoy them in another way." But June didn't want anyone else to have them.

The following afternoon, June was taking her dog, Gip, for a short walk when she saw a little girl who was crying. "Why are you crying?" she asked.

The child looked up, and said, "I've just been gathering bluebells for my mother from the woods, and a big boy ran into me and has squashed them all."

"But there are plenty more," said June.

"I can't get any more bluebells," said the child, "I have to go to stay with granny, and as Mummie loves flowers I thought I would pick her these before I went. I can't go back to the woods. It's too far." And she sobbed once more.

And then a thought came to June. "Just wait here a few minutes," she said to the child, then she ran home as fast as she could with Gip at her heels.

The little girl was still there, waiting for her, when June came racing back, with her arms filled with flowers.

"I grew these," she said, "Please give them to your Mummie. Good bye," and without waiting to hear what the little girl said, she ran home.

"What has happened to your garden?" asked her Daddy, that evening.

"Oh! Daddy," she said, blinking hard to keep back her tears, "please don't be cross, I gave them to a little girl to cheer her mother."

"You gave them to a stranger," Daddy said, in astonishment, "and yet you refused to give Mummie any yesterday?"

"There are some left and Mummie may have them," said June quickly, and ran out to cut them for her.

When Daddy saw that there were only about six flowers left in June's garden when she had cut a big bunch for Mummie, he said, "I have an idea. We'll plant summer flowers now, and you can have another garden. I'll buy you some seeds tomorrow."

June looked after her new plants just as well as she had tended the others, and in the summer her garden looked even prettier than it had in the spring.

With Our Young Poets

Here are some verses written by girls and boys who read the page For Children, which we think other children may enjoy too:

Fairies

Oh! Now is the time the fairies
have fun,
They skip, and dance, and play,
and run.
They listen to the birds while
they sweetly sing
And shake the tiny bluebells to
make them ring.
They play in the dancing bubbling brook,
And explore each tiny woodland
nook.
They rest in the shade and play
in the sun.
Oh! This is the time the fairies
have fun.

Carol Virginia Richards (12)

England in Spring

Spring has come to England,
My little island home.
Everything's alive again,
In England o'er the foam.

The young birds in their nests
Lift up their heads and sing;
The shouts of children playing,
Through the pastures ring.

England in the springtime
Is like a picture-book,
For the flowers are out, and the
winter's gone,
Down by the gurgling brook.

And out in the sunshiny
meadows
Lambs bleat to their mothers
near,
And the cuckoos' clear note
is heard again.
He's back for another year.

All the world is bright once
more,
The short winter days are done.
Old Frost has been beaten
down at last,
By the warming touch of the
sun.

Oh spring has come to England,
The only home for me,
And everything's alive again,
In England o'er the sea.

Phyllis Mary Goodfellow (12)

An Air Pilot

What a pilot has to be
Is something very great to me—
Unselfish, thoughtful, patient
and kind
All blend together to make
him fine.
Also dependable he must be
So he can soar o'er land and
sea.

Beverly Friede (10)

Nazareth
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The Home Forum

What Is Man's Measure?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MAN, as the child of God, is perfect, spiritual, immortal, happy, and free. No discordant human situation, no incurable disease, no fear of lack or loss, can touch the real and only man, created in the image of God. In Isaiah (54:17) we read: **"No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord."**

The revelation of man's perfect state of being has been given to the world through the Bible and through Christian Science. This divine Science is the voice of Truth to mankind, rebuking the mortal dream of a material universe and a material man, dispelling the mists of erroneous thinking with the radiance of unchanging spiritual perfection and glory. It reveals harmony and completeness to be the law of God for man, a law that has never been invaded, abrogated, or disturbed. The immutable relationship of Father and son existing between God and man is the very essence of the teachings of Christian Science, and constitutes a union enduring throughout eternity. The false teaching of the ages, condemning man as sick and sinful, strikes in vain against the spiritual fact that now and forever man is the perfect child of God.

* * *

Nothing can be more liberating and satisfying in human experience than to become conscious of man's real nature as the expression of the one Mind, divine Principle, infinite Love. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 63): **"In Science man is the offspring of Spirit. The beautiful, good, and pure constitute his ancestry. His origin is not, like that of mortals, in brute instinct, nor does he pass through material conditions prior to reaching intelligence. Spirit is his primitive and ultimate source of being; God is his Father, and Life is the law of his being."**

Here one may say, "This is a beautiful theory, but can it be practically applied to discordant conditions which today appear to prevail among mankind?" It can be said that countless verified cases of healing of disease and sin through the tender ministry of Christian Science appear in *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science*. One such healing was experienced by a student of Christian Science who was threatened by a supposedly incurable and dangerous disease, which for a considerable period interrupted all normal activity. The sufferer, in working out the problem, depended solely upon the power of God, divine Love, for healing, in accordance with the teachings of Christian Science, and eventually all evidence of the disease disappeared.

* * *

Such a healing proves that disease, when recognized as unreal because not proceeding from God, the one and only cause, has no power to manifest itself. Christian Science declares that all symptoms, types, and categorical listing of so-called disease are but false classifications, obtaining in the carnal mind, and can be rejected and destroyed. The power of Truth does the work in Christian Science healing, and Truth is instantly available for demonstration by all who seek divine help. Regardless of the evidence of material sense, Truth is, and must forever be, victorious over every false claim of error.

We all have our work to do if we would experience salvation from belief in the reality of matter and of material existence. Our part is constantly to seek the Christ-idea, and to maintain it in our thinking. We must hold to the allness of God, in spite of arrogant claims asserting that evil not only is present and real, but is more powerful than God. This is a simple but an exacting process, demanding deep consecration of purpose and desire. Smallness of thinking, co-ordinate with false mortal theories, is inadmissible. We must know that man is controlled by the law of God alone, and that continuity of good, harmonious environment, and genuine happiness constitute his divine heritage.

* * *

Christian Science is bringing to awakened thought a new concept of God, a concept rising higher and higher as we progress in our study of spiritual values. This enlarged vision is also changing our concept of man. The long-accepted counterfeit of the so-called Adam-man, sinful and unhappy, in need of redemption, is being discarded, and the real man, created by God in His own likeness, is appearing to enlightened consciousness. We are discovering the one and only man, including all spiritual selfhood, who lives and moves and has his being in God.

Through the Christ, Truth, we recognize our spiritual unity with God. Such recognition is not accomplished through any process of so-called human thinking. Rather is it the spontaneous reflecting of eternal Mind, the one and only Mind. The measureless abundance of infinite Love, filling all space, belongs to us in our true selfhood, as children of God. Let us open our eyes to His glory, that we may behold wondrous things out of His law. Let us keep close within our hearts the divinely inspired certainty that the real man is never less than the son of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL FROM THE TEMPLE OF ATHENA NIKE IN ATHENS

THE TEMPLE of Athena Nike is sometimes called "Nike Apteros." Nike was the ancient Greek goddess of victory, corresponding to the Roman goddess, Victoria. She is generally portrayed as winged, but the Nike Apteros is wingless.

The Temple of Nike Apteros was erected on an artificial bastion which jutted out beyond the southwest wing of the Propylaea on the Acropolis. In the seventeenth century the Temple of Athena Nike was taken down by the Turks in order to set up a battery. In 1835, it was re-erected on the same spot.

It was designed in what is called a tetrastyle amphiprostyle, with a single chamber having four-columned porticoes at each end. Built of Pentelic marble, the temple is in the Ionic style, embellished by a frieze carved in high relief.

In this beautiful photograph by Ursula Wolff, we see the fluted columns, the voluted capitals, and the structure, as well as the ornamentation of the roof. The photograph has been taken so that we get the feeling of the plastic design, the depth and roundness of the carving, and the vivid accents of light and shadow. It is not often that the photographer can bring out so pronouncedly the enhancements of material and design as they are qualified by the hand of the artist.

Shopping in Wartime

HERE, IN ENGLAND, we have grown accustomed to wartime conditions in so far as they affect everyday domestic affairs. And let it be said at once that such a thing as real hardship has not come into the situation at all. At its worst, shopping is tiresome; at its best, more than a little amusing. Of rationed goods you get, of course, a definite amount, and that's that. The shop-people deal with the frequently changing complications of books and coupons with admirable patience and efficiency.

"No, Madam, that is not the right book for jam. Excuse me—" and she picks out the required booklet. "This is the one we want. You still have a pound of jam to come to you." Or to the rather confused mother of a family: "Oh, yes, Madam, certainly, the new baby comes in on the bacon; it's only *tea* that he doesn't get."

* * *

But, in the pursuit of unrationed goods, one becomes inspired with something of the spirit of the old Merchant Adventurers who issued forth from their home ports in search of cargoes. One learns many things.

It is an old saying that kissing goes by favor. In our little country town, sweets, prior to their recent inclusion in the rationing scheme, most certainly did. The little vendor of confectionery at the top of the High Street, with whom you were on pleasant conversational terms when everything was plentiful, would, after sweets became rather scarce, give you a meaning glance out of the corner of his eye when you entered his shop, which you soon learned to interpret as: "Wait." And, when another customer, evidently a stranger to the place, had left, would produce with a conspiratorial air, from some mysterious cache behind the counter, a half-pound of good chocolate.

* * *

Or the charmingly and amazingly capable Scottish lady at the tea rooms, whose cakes are a byword in the neighborhood, will murmur in your ear: "If you want a cake this week end, I'd advise you to take it now. I have only three left and there won't be any more till Monday." Your good friend at the ironmonger's, too, will remember, as he promised to do, when a new batch of saucepans comes in, that you have been wanting one for a good many weeks, and will have put one aside for you "against your next call."

Another amusing aspect of the situation is the way that shopping news goes round.

"Tomatoes at Smith's," you add to your morning greeting to the doctor's wife as she steps out of her door; or remark to your neighbor at the Red Cross lecture, just as you were preparing to leave: "By the way, Robinson's have suspenders in now." For it is not always a question of food.

* * *

One tries hard to avoid the horrid habit of glancing at the contents of a friend's basket—we all carry baskets these days—as you pass her in the street, but it is astonishingly difficult not to do this. Now that only certain kinds of food are wrapped up in paper, you have to be tremendously firm with yourself about it. One's basket often contains a varied assortment of purchases and they don't always go well together. Here is a typical load I came home with this morning. Kippers, which I had not set out to buy, but we all buy them when we see them; a pound of peas, with my weekly egg precariously nestling among the pods; a cooked beetroot, dangerously incontinent in the matter of colored juice; a piece of entirely unprotected toilet soap; a card of mending wool; six small uncontrolled cup-hooks; a packet of gummed "envelope savers," and underneath all these things, my small latch key, which I have a stupid habit of dropping into my basket when I set out, so that I frequently have to empty my basket on the doorstep before I can get into the house.

* * *

Clothes coupons have added a fresh, but not uninteresting, complication, and the way people use them is a definite indication of character. Again, the amount allowed is really entirely adequate; but, if you are of an impulsive temperament, and plunge rather extravagantly when your little book seems to harbor so many possibilities, you may find yourself with two couponless months ahead of you and be able to purchase nothing but hats. And hats, however endearing, are not a comfortable substitute for stockings or woollies. The wise, who plan carefully, will always have coupons in hand; but some of us, alas! are not wise. And may I give a word of advice to you womenfolk "over yonder," in case you, to, become clothes-rationed?

Don't throw away *anything*. You've no idea how precious oddments can become or what can be contrived out of "bits and pieces." And you are such an ingenious and dexterous people—I'm certain this is a game at which you could beat us hand over fist!

* * *

The oddest things become temporarily scarce or temporarily plentiful, which also gives rise to amusing situations.

We needed indelible pencils at our Red Cross Point. "Very difficult to get," said our Chief. "If any of you can get one or two, please bring them."

"Any indelible pencils?" I asked my obliging stationer, in the wistfully hopeful tone I have found not ineffective.

"Certainly, how many would you like?" I took a dozen and produced them proudly at the next meeting. But everyone had indelible pencils. The place fairly swarmed with them!

ROSE FYLEMAN

ΠΟΙΟΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΟ ΜΕΤΡΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ;

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὡς τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἶναι τέλειος, πνευματικός, ἀθάνατος, εὐτυχής, καὶ ἐλεύθερος. Οὔτε δυσαρμονικὴ ἀνθρωπίνη κατάστασις, οὔτε ἀνίατος ἀσθένεια, οὔτε φόβος ἐλλείψεως ἢ ἀπωλείας, δύναται νὰ ἐγγίσῃ τὸν πραγματικὸν καὶ μόνον ἄνθρωπον, ποιημένον κατ'εἰκόνα τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἐν Ἡσαΐᾳ (54:17) ἀναγιγνώσκομεν: "Πᾶν σκεῦος σκευαστὸν ἐπὶ σὲ οὐκ εὐοδώσω· καὶ πᾶσα φωνὴ ἥτις ἀναστήσεται ἐπὶ σὲ εἰς κρίσιν, πάντας αὐτοὺς ἡττήσεις, οἱ δὲ ἔνοχοί σου ἔσονται ἐν αὐτῇ. Αὕτη ἔστι κληρονομία τοῖς θεραπεύουσι Κύριον, καὶ ὑμεῖς ἔσεσθέ μοι δίκαιοι, λέγει Κύριος."

Ἡ ἀποκάλυψις τῆς τελείας καταστάσεως τῆς ὑπάρξεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔχει δοθῇ εἰς τὸν κόσμον διὰ τῆς Βίβλου καὶ διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Ἡ θεία αὕτη Ἐπιστήμη εἶναι ἡ φωνὴ τῆς Ἀληθείας πρὸς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, ἐπιπλήττουσα τὸ θνητὸν ὄνειρον τοῦ ὑλικοῦ σύμπαντος καὶ τοῦ ὑλικοῦ ἀνθρώπου, διασκορπίζουσα τὰς ὁμίχλας τῆς ἐσφαλμένης σκέψεως μὲ τὴν λάμψιν τῆς ἀναλλοιώτου πνευματικῆς τελειότητος καὶ δόξης. Ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν ἁρμονίαν καὶ τὴν ἐντέλειαν νὰ εἶναι ὁ νόμος τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, νόμος ὅστις δὲν ἔχει ποτὲ προσβληθῇ, ἀκυρωθῇ, ἢ διαταραχθῇ. Ἡ ἀμετάβλητος συγγένεια τοῦ Πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ ἡ ὑπάρχουσα μεταξὺ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, εἶναι αὐτὴ αὕτη ἡ οὐσία τῶν διδαχῶν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ ἀποτελεῖ μίαν ἕνωσιν διαρκοῦσαν καθ'ὅλην τὴν αἰωνιότητα. Ἡ ψευδὴς διδαχὴ τῶν αἰώνων, καταδικάζουσα τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὡς ἀσθενῆ καὶ ἁμαρτωλόν, κτυπᾷ εἰς μάτην ἐναντίον τοῦ πνευματικοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι τώρα καὶ διαπαντὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι τὸ τέλειον τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Οὐδὲν δύναται νὰ ἐλευθερώνῃ καὶ νὰ ἱκανοποιῇ περισσότερον ἐν τῇ ἀνθρωπίνῃ πείρᾳ ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ συναισθανθῇ τις τὴν πραγματικὴν φύσιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς ἔκφρασιν τοῦ ἑνὸς Νοός, θείας Ἀρχῆς, ἀπείρου Ἀγάπης. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, γράφει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), σ. 63: "Ἐν τῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι τὸ γέννημα τοῦ Πνεύματος. Τὸ ὡραῖον, τὸ καλόν, καὶ τὸ ἀγνόν, ἀποτελοῦν τοὺς προγόνους του. Ἡ γέννησίς του δὲν εἶναι ὅπως ἐκείνη τῶν θνητῶν, εἰς κτηνώδες ἔνστικτον, οὔτε διέρχεται μέσῳ ὑλικῶν καταστάσεων πρὶν φθάσῃ τὴν νοημοσύνην. Τὸ Πνεῦμα εἶναι ἡ ἀρχικὴ καὶ ἡ τελικὴ πηγὴ τῆς ὑπάρξεώς του· ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὁ Πατήρ του, καὶ ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι ὁ νόμος τῆς ὑπάρξεώς του."

Ἐδῶ δύναταί τις νὰ εἴπῃ, "Αὐτὴ εἶναι ὡραία θεωρία, ἀλλὰ δύναται νὰ ἐφαρμοσθῇ πρακτικῶς ἐπὶ τῶν δυσαρμονικῶν καταστάσεων αἵτινες φαίνεται νὰ ἐπικρατοῦν σήμερον μεταξὺ τῶν ἀνθρώπων;" Δύναται νὰ λεχθῇ ὅτι ἀναρίθμητοι πιστοποιημέναι περιπτώσεις θεραπείας ἀσθενείας καὶ ἁμαρτίας διὰ τῆς τρυφερᾶς διακονίας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δημοσιεύονται εἰς The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, καὶ The Herald of Christian Science. Μία τοιαύτη θεραπεία ἐδοκιμάσθη ὑπὸ ἑνὸς μελετητοῦ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ὅστις ἠπειλεῖτο ὑπὸ μιᾶς ὑποθετικῶς ἀνιάτου καὶ ἐπικινδύνου ἀσθενείας, ἥτις ἐπὶ ἀρκετὴν περίοδον διέκοψε πᾶσαν κανονικὴν δρᾶσιν. Ὁ πάσχων, ἐνῷ ἔλυε τὸ πρόβλημα, ἐβασίζετο μόνον ἐπὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, θείας Ἀγάπης, διὰ θεραπείαν, συμφώνως πρὸς τὰς διδαχὰς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ ἐν τέλει πᾶν ἴχνος τῆς ἀσθενείας ἐξηφανίσθη.

Ἡ τοιαύτη θεραπεία ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι ἡ ἀσθένεια, ὅταν ἀναγνωρίζεται ὡς ἀνύπαρκτος ἐπειδὴ δὲν προέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τὴν μίαν καὶ μόνην αἰτίαν, δὲν ἔχει δύναμιν νὰ ἐκδηλώσῃ τὸν ἑαυτόν της. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δηλοῖ ὅτι ὅλα τὰ συμπτώματα, οἱ τύποι, καὶ αἱ κατηγορηματικαὶ καταγραφαὶ τῆς λεγομένης ἀσθενείας, δὲν εἶναι παρὰ ψευδεῖς ταξινομήσεις ἐπικρατοῦσαι εἰς τὸν σαρκικὸν νοῦν, καὶ δύναται νὰ ἀπορριφθοῦν καὶ καταστραφοῦν. Ἡ δύναμις τῆς Ἀληθείας κάμνει τὴν ἐργασίαν ἐν τῇ θεραπείᾳ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι στιγμιαίως προσιτὴ δι' ἀπόδειξιν ὑφ'ὅλων τῶν ζητούντων θείαν βοήθειαν. Ἀνεξαρτήτως τῆς μαρτυρίας τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως, ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι, καὶ πρέπει πάντοτε νὰ εἶναι, νικήτρια ἐπὶ πάσης ψευδοῦς ἀξιώσεως τῆς πλάνης.

Πάντες ἔχομεν τὴν ἐργασίαν μας νὰ κάμωμεν, ἐὰν θέλωμεν νὰ δοκιμάσωμεν σωτηρίαν ἀπὸ τὴν πίστιν εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα τῆς ὕλης καὶ τῆς ὑλικῆς ὑπάρξεως. Τὸ μέρος μας εἶναι νὰ ζητῶμεν σταθερῶς τὴν Χριστοειδέαν, καὶ νὰ τὴν διατηροῦμεν ἐν τῇ διανοίᾳ ἡμῶν. Πρέπει νὰ κρατῶμεν τὴν ὁλότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀνεξαρτήτως τῶν ἀλαζονικῶν ἀξιώσεων τῶν ἰσχυριζομένων ὅτι τὸ κακὸν ὄχι μόνον εἶναι παρὸν καὶ πραγματικόν, ἀλλ'εἶναι ἰσχυρότερον τοῦ Θεοῦ. Αὐτὴ εἶναι ἁπλῆ ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπαιτητικὴ μέθοδος, ἀπαιτοῦσα βαθεῖαν ἀφιέρωσιν προθέσεως καὶ ἐπιθυμίας. Ἡ σμικρότης τῆς σκέψεως, ὁμοταγὴς μὲ ψευδεῖς θνητὰς θεωρίας, εἶναι ἀπαράδεκτος. Πρέπει νὰ γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ μόνον, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἐξακολούθησις τοῦ καλοῦ, τὸ ἁρμονικὸν περιβάλλον, καὶ ἡ γνησία εὐτυχία ἀποτελοῦν τὴν θείαν του κληρονομίαν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη φέρει εἰς τὴν ἀφυπνισμένην σκέψιν μίαν νέαν σύλληψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, μίαν σύλληψιν ὑψουμένην ὑψηλότερον καὶ ὑψηλότερον καθὼς προχωροῦμεν εἰς τὴν μελέτην μας τῶν πνευματικῶν ἀξιῶν. Ἡ μεγενθυμένη αὕτη ὅρασις μεταβάλλει ἐπίσης τὴν σύλληψιν ἡμῶν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Ἡ ἐπὶ μακρὸν παραδεδεγμένη παραποίησις τοῦ λεγομένου Ἀδαμανθρώπου, τοῦ ἁμαρτωλοῦ καὶ δυστυχοῦς, τοῦ χρειαζομένου σωτηρίαν, ἀπορρίπτεται, καὶ ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος, ποιηθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ κατ'εἰκόνα Αὐτοῦ, παρουσιάζεται εἰς τὴν φωτισμένην συναίσθησιν. Εὑρίσκομεν τὸν ἕνα καὶ μόνον ἄνθρωπον, συμπεριλαμβάνοντα ὅλην τὴν πνευματικὴν ἑαυτότητα, ὅστις ζῇ, κινεῖται, καὶ ὑπάρχει ἐν τῷ Θεῷ.

Διὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῆς Ἀληθείας, ἀναγνωρίζομεν τὴν πνευματικὴν ἕνωσιν ἡμῶν μὲ τὸν Θεόν. Ἡ τοιαύτη ἀναγνώρισις δὲν ἐπιτυγχάνεται διὰ μεθόδου τινὸς τῆς λεγομένης ἀνθρωπίνης σκέψεως. Εἶναι μᾶλλον ἡ αὐθόρμητος ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ αἰωνίου Νοός, τοῦ ἑνὸς καὶ μόνου Νοός. Ἡ ἀμέτρητος ἀφθονία τῆς ἀπείρου Ἀγάπης, πληροῦσα ὅλον τὸ διάστημα, ἀνήκει εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐν τῇ ἀληθῇ ἡμῶν ταυτότητι, ὡς τέκνα τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἂς ἀνοίξωμεν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς μας πρὸς τὴν δόξαν Του, ἵνα ἴδωμεν θαυμάσια ἐκ τοῦ νόμου Του. Ἂς κρατῶμεν ἐντὸς τῶν καρδιῶν μας τὴν θείως ἐμπνευσμένην βεβαιότητα ὅτι ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος δὲν εἶναι ποτὲ ὀλιγώτερον ἀπὸ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.).

September Sky

The stars drop down
September sky
like fruit by ripeness blest.
We watch along
the curve of space
the windfall in the west,
and look above
to blazing spheres
and wonder, as we may,
with such small eyes
to hold that vast
precisional array.

KEITH THOMAS

Will You Arrive at Beirut by Water or Over the Mountains?

IN LOOKING back over my two arrivals in Beirut, it is a question which was the more exciting. The year I followed the Palestine Riviera, I sailed into the well-protected Bay of St. George, round which rises the lovely white city of Beirut, early in the morning when brilliant sunshine lights up the whole sea front. When I saw it the first time, I arrived in the capital of the Lebanese Republic in the late afternoon after a thrilling seventy-mile drive up and down the Anti-Lebanon and the Lebanon mountains along the macadam French military road from Damascus. Both offer remarkable vistas of beauty. . . .

From the sea I looked upon a bustling scene because Beirut is the largest, busiest port of the Syrian coast. A babel of tongues fell upon my ears. Many small craft with fantastically dressed occupants danced upon the waves surrounding our vessel, which was anchored out in the bay where legend says St. George slew the dragon. Scores of jabbering porters wearing the red fez and baggy Turkish trousers scampered up and down the swaying, swinging ladder in search of business. . . . Over my head cranes swung out, over, and dropped cargo and trunks into the unsteady, untrustworthy small boats swarming in the water. Sounds of building drifted out to me from the shore.

But, on the other hand, going to Beirut, leaving behind the minarets and far-famed gardens of Damascus and following the river road which offers peculiarly beautiful views, I saw the foaming Barada rushing through a stony channel, leaping over rocks to become a snow-white sheet of water, and then hidden again by the luxuriant growth of shrubbery. With turns in the road sometimes I saw a shadow of a bridge, or overhanging trees and crowding bushes at the water's edge and near-by Moslems in coffee houses who sat . . . dreaming to the murmur of water and birds singing in rich foliage. I looked ahead toward the ridge of the Anti-Lebanons. And that conquered, I saw and climbed the pink Lebanons sparkling with patches of snow, and searched out on the slopes some lonely, solemn cedars. They are the dignified last survivors of the trees which furnished "cedar trees without number" to David for his palace and the same which Hiram of Tyre sent from Lebanon by way of Mediterranean Joppa to Jerusalem to become pillars, roofs, and doors in the great Temple of Solomon. For three thousand years the groves of Lebanon have been despoiled until the upper ranges are quite denuded. Finally, from the military road, I had a panorama of the outstretched capital city of Beirut with the sea pounding in against the eastern barrier.—From "Around the Mediterranean With My Bible," by HARRIET-LOUISE H. PATTERSON. (Boston: Wilde.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Political Notes ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

President and Politics — There is nothing on the political landscape to give much comfort to the Administration. The Democrats are becoming more uneasy, rather than less, over the prospect of the congressional elections. Republican gains are clearly indicated. Even the possibility that the Republicans might win control of the House cannot at present be dismissed by the Administration and indeed is ot being dismissed. It is a fighting chance, but a very good fighting chance in fact, so good and so supported by the political signs that it would not be surprising to see President Roosevelt make some national effort to affect the outcome.

It is suggested that a light vote, as evidenced by the primaries, will be to the disadvantage of the Democrats. There are two factors which might make this more true this year than heretofore. In three presidential and six congressional elections, the Administration has earned a large vote from youth, and whatever the facilities for absentee balloting, there are going to be thousands of young soldiers at home and abroad who will fail to vote this fall. The Administration will count itself the loser.

During this same period the Administration has won the predominant allegiance of Labor, but this year it seems likely that the migration of thousands of workers from their home States to new centers of war industry will appreciably reduce the Labor vote since many will not take the trouble to use the absentee ballot. The Administration will count itself the loser.

The President is committed by his own words not to ask for a Democratic Congress. He has said that the only important thing is to elect Congressmen who, by record and pledge, regardless of party, show that they will support the Government in the emergency. Mr. Roosevelt is in a difficult position, but it is not likely that he will foresee a divided control of Congress during the next two years without finding some means of making his influence felt.

Maine Signs—Not since President Hoover carried 40 of the 48 States in 1828, have the Republicans done so well in Maine as last week. "As goes Maine, so goes the nation" has never been an accurate political maxim, as the New Deal has amply demonstrated when Maine and Vermont continued to hold out against the popular tide. The real prognosticating clue has been that in the past the Republican Party has usually won in the nation in November when it got as high as 65 per cent of the vote in Maine the preceding September.

The Republican vote for Governor, for Senator and for Representative from the Second District in Maine last week was in each case 67 per cent of the total. In the First District the Republican vote was, however, only 57 per cent against a popular Democratic vote-getter, Louis J. Brann, who had twice won the governorship in a normally Republican State. The Democrats didn't think it useful even to run a candidate in the Third District.

When Ralph O. Brewster won a Maine Senatorship in 1940 he took 59 per cent of the total vote and last week when Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., gained re-election, the Republican percentage mounted to 67. This gain of 8 per cent, if it were general in the congressional elections in November, would easily turn out the Democratic majority in the House. This trend may not prove to be general, but the Democrats don't feel very secure.

Gerald and Gene—The latest primaries have had two particularly salutary results. They brought about the defeat of two of the nation's leading dictator-minded political demagogues who conducted campaigns in which they advocated intolerance, promised the moon and—a healthy sign for Democracy—lost the decision. They are Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, who had presidential hopes in 1936, and one Gerald L. K. Smith, who at different times has lent his aid to Huey Long, Dr. Townsend, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and William Lemke and who this month sought the Republican senatorial nomination from Michigan. The Republicans said no emphatically. He "offered" all soldiers $100 a month and all civilians tires by Easter, but the voters still said no. Looks like the country wants to win the war!

Stassen and Ball—Without attracting so much publicity as to become a liability, Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota is emerging as a significant, influential Republican leader whose political career may still lie ahead of him. Last week he won his third nomination for the Minnesota Governorship, despite the fact that he announced that after the first session of the Legislature he would resign to take a commission in the Navy. He gained the nomination of his own candidate for Lieutenant Governor—both with comfortable margins.

Governor Stassen is a young, liberal, international-minded figure in Republican politics who had the courage and judgment to give the candidacy of Wendell Willkie its first important political backing at Philadelphia and he has one present political advantage over Mr. Willkie himself. While hewing forthrightly to the international, nonisolationist line, he has not irritated his own party and the time may come when Mr. Stassen may have both a policy and a party behind him on the national stage.

The nomination of Joseph H. Ball in the Minnesota primaries is a well-earned victory for the young Senator and an asset to Governor Stassen, who appointed him to succeed the late isolationist Senator Ernest Lundeen. The issue principally raised against Mr. Ball was that he had misrepresented his constituents by supporting the Government's foreign policy during the past two years. The voters decided that he had not misrepresented them. All of which is no balm to the isolationists.

The Country Speaks: California

Travelers Fill Trains and Busses ..... *By Kimmis Hendrick*

Americans still travel. Not only the Americans who are soldiers, sailors, and marines, but the people. They fill the railroad stations, they fill the trains and busses. And although they travel in less comfort than they traveled a year ago or a month ago, for the most part they still enjoy more of the luxuries of travel than the first class tourist of 20 years back knew anything about.

The Californian leaving for the East finds the Union Station in Los Angeles uncommonly busy. But busy in an orderly way, as though a pattern of co-operation were necessary for these days. And Pennsylvania Station in New York, when he reaches it, is just the same, but more so.

Across America evidences of wartime action multiply. There is the desert place where anti-aircraft guns encircle a military set-up of some sort, not fully discernible from the train. There is the report by a lady from Iowa that her town, which hardly knew there was a war six months ago, harbors an Army airport of major consequence. In Chicago, recruits in long lines marching to Navy Pier and a converted aircraft carrier riding at anchor right in front of the city give proof that isolationism can retreat no more to the middle parts of the country. And at a station stop in upper New York, a motherly-looking woman and a bevy of children, all laden with baskets and a sign saying there are free sandwiches and a hot drink for servicemen, betoken the concern all friendly people feel for "our boys."

It is not just about the war that traveling people are talking. A Midwestern farmer has the goodness of the crops to talk about; this summer's rains have been ample, and corn is bringing a good price. A woman from Cincinnati is glad to be getting home from California; she found Los Angeles, strangely, a place where friends are hard to make. But home is where the heart is, and it is beautiful beside the Pacific, the Missouri, the Gulf, or the Hudson, these travelers virtually declare, if any of these places are where one loves to be.

A young man of seven months says that the train suits him. By virtue of being extraordinarily good, he defines happiness that is at home wherever it may roam. But he is no novice. His dad is a defense worker, and he went across the country to see him for the first time during his sixth week.

Like this youngster, for whom the future is a white scroll, the people by and large are traveling toward goals of thought. Contrary to what is sometimes said, even the men in uniform like to talk about the war and its outcome. Questions that boys and girls and men and women are putting their hands to are such as free enterprise versus socialism and labor conditions and what we shall do about the Japs and Germans. No one knows, but the people have opinions: The Country Speaks!

The little peoples of Europe, says a Frenchman who is glad to be in America but cannot forget he fought in the defeated army of 1940, have been moving for long years toward a better hope than most of us knew. They have been counting on a socialized economy for the Continent, and it is this mutual anticipation, he feels, on which some kind of European unification will ultimately rise. But there is going to have to be many a "refresher course" in social living, he admits, before some European peoples will be ready for the good in life.

In Boston the people, capitalists in sunshine, enjoy the Common on a Sunday. Only recently the Swan Boats, moving about the pond with dignity, were crowded with children and adults. There is much less motoring these days, with gasoline rationed, and September's unseasonable summer's warmth has been welcome in the face of prospects of fuel oil shortages next winter. A Socialist harangues a changing crowd. Contented people look at the flowers or listen to the band. Its strains, emphasized by drum beats, are those of the Doxology—an echo, it seems to a traveler, of what he has heard all across the country: America vigorous in its determination by defense of its large way of living to "praise God from whom all blessings flow."

To Change the Subject:

Milk By-Products ..... *By Laura Haddock*

Felt hats and ginger ale may at first blush seem to have little in common, but in this ingenious day and age they do have. It is milk. Yes, there is a milk by-product that goes into each of them.

Not only that, but milk produces ingredients that go into chicken feed, plastic dress ornaments, dyes interior house paint, and many otherwise quit unrelated products.

The research laboratories have really done a job with casein, lactose, lactic acid, and other derivatives of skim milk until one wonders what we ever did without them. No doubt the end of their inventiveness has not even yet been reached.

Perhaps the by-product most familiar to the general public is the casein paint recently put on the market. This miracle-stuff, as every faithful reader of the advertisements knows, goes on over wallpaper or any other wall-covering with the greatest of ease. It doesn't smell of turpentine, it dries rapidly, and, as the booklets tell you, "has uniform viscosity and remains stable in the can over long periods of time." Moreover, it is supposed to be particularly famous for its good clean pastel colors, including a white that will not turn yellow, and its ability to reflect an extraordinary amount of light.

Lactose, on the other hand, has a more belligerent role for it can be used as a stabilizer for explosives and as a raw-material ingredient in plastics—all of which brings our hitherto innocuous friend, milk, into the limelight in a new guise, and makes it definitely a defense product.

Milk and the brine that olives come in would seem to be as unlike as two things could possibly be, yet lactic acid forms the base not only of olive brine but for the liquid around pickles and sauerkraut.

Skim milk used to be a "surplus commodity"—many was the farmer who kept pigs in order to use up his left-over skim milk. But no longer can skim milk be considered "surplus."

It is first soured—divided into curds and whey. The curds are known as casein; the whey contains the "lactates." Casein has adhesive and water-resistant qualities that make it valuable for coating paper, for instance. It is one of the best possible agents for binding clay to paper stock and producing the smooth calendered paper used in magazines and booklets,—especially booklets about the new uses of skim milk.

Out of casein, also, the chemists have learned to produce fine, curly fibres that blend beautifully with wool, mohair, cotton, rayon, or even fur. These have, for more than a year, been used widely in felt for hats, and in winter clothing, in blankets, and pillows, and upholstering. The threatened wool shortage gives this casein product a daily increasing importance.

Only recently has research found ways to produce the lactates economically, but it is now being done, and the derivatives of lactose, or milk-sugar, have an almost infinite variety of uses. They are used, for instance, in the plating of nickel on zinc, in the manufacture of baking powder, and as a general solvent and preservative.

U. S. Steel Production Lags for Lack of Scrap

With only two-week supply at mills, citizens are urged to take another look for needed metals.

By the Associated Press

One of the most vital campaigns to carry American armies to victory is beginning.

It is a campaign in which every American from tots to grandparents can and will participate.

It is the all-out drive to collect scrap. American steel mills are roaring, but they could roll out millions of tons more if they had more scrap.

For want of steel, ship contracts have had to be canceled, production of armament is below what it might be, victory is further away.

United States newspapers are acting as the spearhead of the intensive drive. It is a drive to collect everything you, Mr. and Mrs. America, can give up that is made of needed material—ash trays, golf clubs, bed springs, skates, yes, and big things like unused furnace boilers, radiators, and washing machines.

The steel mills, with facilities to produce 90,000,000 tons of steel, this year will produce only about 85,000,000 tons. The main reason for that inability to produce to the limit is shortage of scrap.

Alarmed that output might fall even lower, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chief, asked the newspapers to take the lead in their communities to stimulate collections which have been lagging.

The nation-wide scrap-gathering campaign under Government direction has been going on for months and will continue till the war's end. The concentrated help to be given by the newspapers begins in some sections tomorrow. Officially it starts Sept. 28 and ends Oct. 17.

The mills, which until the war's start normally had a six-weeks supply of scrap on hand at all times, now have barely a two-weeks supply. They are chewing up scrap at the rate of 4,000,000 tons a month, the greatest consumption in history.

They want 17,000,000 tons of it in the three months between now and Jan. 1. Once snow falls, scrap collections dwindle.

American mills, producting tools of war for the United States and its Allies, have an output one-third greater than all the steel mills of the Axis Nations combined.

But this country's armament production will not reach its peak till Jan. 1, a fact which makes a great scrap pile by the end of this year more vital than ever.

There is a vast reservoir of scrap lying idle now in homes, on farms, in office buildings, and in industrial plants.

Even those homeowners, shop foremen, and farmers who believe they already have cleaned out their premises of scrap are being asked to take a "second look" because experience has shown another once-over often yields precious metal.

The newspapers, with their facilities for reaching into every American home, will operate with the aid of the WPB, which has been conducting the national salvage campaign through its Conservation Division.

That Division has created 12,000 state and city and rural salvage committees with 130,000 member and 421 industrial committees with 6,000 executives, all operating on a volunteer basis.

VITAL SCRAP MATERIALS NEEDED—THINGS THEY MAKE

A clear picture of the importance of your scrap in the war may be had from the following data, prepared by the Conservation Division of the War Production Board.

1. SCRAP IRON AND STEEL

(The following items will provide an amount of scrap equivalent to the scrap normally required to produce the steel used in the opposite military items.)

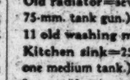
Old flatiron=2 steel helmets or 30 hand grenades. (9 old flatirons=6-inch shell.)

Electric iron=five 37-mm. antiaircraft shells. (9 electric irons=1000 .50 cal. cartridges.)

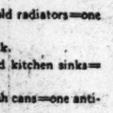
Old wood or coal kitchen stove=ten 4-inch shells. (10 stoves=a scout car.)

Set of skid chains=twenty 37-mm. antiaircraft shells. (75 sets of chains=one 16-inch projectile.)

5 bathtubs=one ½-ton truck.



Lawn mower=six 3-inch shells. (252 lawn mowers=one 3-inch antiaircraft gun.)



Golf clubs: 1 old set of golf clubs=one .30 caliber machine gun.

Refrigerator=twelve .45 cal. submachine guns. (61 refrigerators=one light tank.)

Old radiator=seventeen .30 cal. rifles. (17 old radiators=one 75-mm. tank gun.)

11 old washing machines=one ½-ton truck.

Kitchen sink=25 three-inch shells. (175 old kitchen sinks=one medium tank.)

Large ash can=two .30 cal. rifles. (6 large ash cans=one antiaircraft director.)

Garbage pail=1000 .30 cal. cartridges. (111 garbage pails=one 75-mm. howitzer.)

Wash pail=3 bayonets. (10 wash pails=one 60-mm. mortar.)

Old disc (420 pounds)=210 semi-automatic light carbines.

Old plow (850 pounds)=100 armor-piercing projectiles (75-mm.)

Discarded tractor=580 machine guns (.30 cal.)

FARM ITEM	MILITARY EQUIVALENT
1 Tractor, under 30 H.P.=	10 37-mm. tank guns
1 Tractor, over 30 H.P.=	4 16" projectiles
5 Tractors, over 30 H.P.=	1 medium tank
2 Two-disc tractor plows=	1 75-mm. tank gun
1 Two-bottom tractor moldboard plow=	1 75-mm. howitzer
1 Spike or spring tooth sections harrow=	4 4" shells
1 Disc harrow=	10 antiaircraft directors
1 One-horse cultivator=	2 60-mm. mortars
15 Two-row tractor cultivators=	1 light tank
12 Mowers=	1 3" antiaircraft gun
5 Hayrakers=	1 armored scout car
1 Hand cornsheller=	3 6" shells
1 Hand garden planter=	4 .30 cal. rifles
1 Combination corn and cotton planter, single-row=	7 .45 cal. submachine guns
10 Grain drills=	1 light tank
1 Fertilizing distributor=	10 .50 cal. machine guns

MILITARY USES OF STEEL

ITEM	STEEL USED (LBS.)	SCRAP THAT CAN BE USED (LBS.)
3-inch antiaircraft gun	20,000	10,000
37-mm. tank gun	750	375
.30 caliber machine gun	25	12.5
.50 caliber machine gun	100	50
Medium tank—27 tons	56,000	28,000
Light tank—15 tons	32,000	16,000
Hull—Heavy Cruiser	13,270,000 (6,635 tons)	6,635,000
35,000-ton battleship	36,000,000 (18,000 tons)	18,000,000
100-pound aerial bomb	50	25
500-pound aerial bomb	250	125
2,000-pound aerial bomb	1,000	500
75-mm. howitzer	2,060	1,030
155-mm. howitzer	8,960	4,480
3-inch shells	13.5	6.75

ITEM	STEEL USED (LBS.)	SCRAP THAT CAN BE USED (LBS.)
4-inch shells	48	24
6-inch shells	108	54
16-inch Navy shells	2,000	1,000
5-inch Navy shells	62.5	31.25
3-inch trench mortar	110	55
20-mm. aircraft cannon	111	55.5
¼-ton truck (blitz-buggy)	3,970	1,985
4-ton truck	18,000	9,000
Hand grenades	1.2	.54

Roughly, half the matprial used to make steel is scrap.

If 1½ million tons (2,500,000,000 lbs.) of scrap were collected from farms, this would provide the scrap necessary to make:

a More than twice as many battleships as there are in the whole world today, or

b Enough 2000-pound bombs to drop 3 per minute from Flying Fortress bombers incessantly for over 3 years, or

c Enough 100-pound bombs to drop one every second of every minute of every hour of every day for over 3 years.

AUTOMOBILES

(containing on the average, 1500 pounds of steel)—

If used with an equivalent amount of pig iron one automobile will make more than—

16 17-mm. guns, or
27 20-mm. aircraft guns (cannon), or
30 .50 cal. machine guns, or
1½ 16-inch Navy shells, or
3 2,000-pound aerial bombs.

2. RUBBER

(The following items will provide an amount of reclaimed rubber equivalent to the rubber used in the opposite military items.)

1 old tire=20 pairs parachute trooper's boots, or 12 gas masks.

125 old tires=1 Flying Fortress.

1 bicycle tire and tube=6 radio sets, or 1 gas mask.

Garden hose (25 ft.)=6 collapsible water bags or 6 auxiliary tires for pursuit planes.

1 pair rubber hip boots=3 pairs arctic overshoes.

1,000 pairs galoshes=1 medium bomber.

MILITARY USES OF RUBBER

Heavy bomber=1,825 pounds
(One tire uses over 100 pounds. Self-sealing tank uses 1,429 pounds.)

Medium bomber=804 pounds
(Self-sealing tank uses 528 pounds.)

Pursuit plane=255 pounds
(One tire uses 17½ pounds. Self-sealing tank—177 pounds.)

Scout car=306 pounds

Light tank=489 pounds
(Tracks alone use 317 pounds.)

Gas mask=1.11 pounds

Gun carriage for 37-mm. gun=61.1 pounds

Gun carriage for 57-mm. gun=82.1 pounds

2½-ton army truck=446 pounds

Motorcycle=10.7 pounds

Pair of ski boots=0.31 pounds

Pair of hip boots=2.62 pounds

10-ton pontoon bridge uses 3644 pounds

Aircraft tires range from 17 to 100 pounds each.

165,000 pounds of rubber go into making a 40,000-ton battleship. 100 pounds go into the tire of a big bomber.

Rubber used for one month's manufacture of baby pants can make 2,800 rubber lifeboats for ocean-going planes.

A single month's rubber supply to the comb factories is enough to put tires on 1,700 eight-wheeled 2½-ton army trucks.

9 automobile tires use the equivalent of the rubber needed for one tire on a four-engine bomber.

6,000,000 pounds of crude rubber previously used for 30 million rubber bands per year can put bulletproof gas tanks into 300 heavy bombers and make treads, engine mounts, shock-absorbing cushions and machine gun insulation for 500 tanks (or it could be used to make 1,500,000 gas masks and 500,000 army raincoats).

180 tons of rubber previously used for pencil erasers will make over 200,000 army gas masks.

Rubber previously used for garden hose will provide for tires on carriages of 8,500 "75's" and 6,800 37-mm. antiaircraft guns, and 600 pontoons for army bridges.

3. COPPER AND BRASS

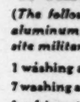
(The following items will provide amount of scrap copper equivalent to copper used in opposite military items.)

Lamp bulbs: 1,000 burnt-out lamp bulbs=40 compasses.

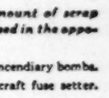
Washing and ironing machines=eight 4-lb. incendiary bombs. (25 washing and ironing machines=one 37-mm. tank gun.)

Refrigerator=1 refrigerator=70,000 37-mm. antiaircraft explosives. 2 refrigerators=one 60-mm. mortar.

Vacuum cleaner=31,000 .30 cal. cartridges or 110 rifles.



Copper kettle=84 pounds of ammunition for an automatic rifle.



Electric cords=Ten 6-foot electric cords will provide the copper scrap equivalent to copper used in 1,000 37-mm. antiaircraft explosives.

4. ALUMINUM

(The following items will provide an amount of scrap aluminum equivalent to the aluminum used in the opposite military items.)

1 washing and ironing machine=21 4-lb. incendiary bombs.
7 washing and ironing machines=1 antiaircraft fuse setter.
1 refrigerator=eight .50 cal. machine guns.
225 refrigerators=1 light tank.
1 vacuum cleaner=seven .50 cal. machine guns.
1 vacuum cleaner=twelve 4-lb. incendiary bombs.
7,700 aluminum pots and pans=1 pursuit plane.

5. ZINC

(The following items will provide an amount of scrap zinc equivalent to the zinc used in the opposite military items.)

1,000 lamp bulbs=23 shells (37-mm.)
1 washing and ironing machine=20 rifles.
1 washing and ironing machine=one 37-mm. tank gun.
1 refrigerator=20 hand grenades.
3 refrigerators=1,000 .30 cal. cartridges.
10 vacuum cleaners=5 binoculars.
1 vacuum cleaner=one 37-mm. shell.

6. LEAD

(The following items will provide an amount of scrap lead equivalent to the lead used in the opposite military items.)

1 old battery=three 3" antiaircraft guns, or three 75-mm. howitzers, or 29 tank guns (37-mm.)

7. COOKING FATS—2 pounds of waste cooking fat will make enough glycerine for five anti-tank shells.

8. TOOTH PASTE TUBES—60 old tooth paste tubes provide all the tin necessary for solder in the electrical connections of a Flying Fortress.

9. TIN CANS—(needed only in certain areas) Tin reclaimed is used for babbitt metal in the bearings of airplane engines and for solder.

Steel reclaimed from tin cans is used for all machines of war.

10. WASTE PAPER—(needed only in certain areas)—100 pounds (stack about 5 ft. high)=carton for 35 antiaircraft shells, or 80 75-mm. shell containers, or 35 containers of solid fiber for shipping canned food.

One ton of waste paper will produce any of the following:

1,500 shell containers
47,000 boxes for .30 cal. ammunition
71,000 dust covers for airplane engines
36,000 practice targets

HOW TO TURN IN YOUR JUNK

Sell it to a junk dealer. Give it to a charity. Take it yourself to the nearest collection point. Or consult your local Salvage Committee.

If you live on a farm and have no method of disposing of scrap, phone or write your County Agent or consult your farm implement dealer.

America's war industries must have your scrap materials if they are to maintain their record-breaking production of arms and fighting equipment. The situation is serious. Needed immediately are at least 6 million tons of scrap iron and steel, and great additional quantities of rubber and other materials listed above. Your help is needed now. Put your scrap into the fight.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES SALVAGE COMMITTEE

Lamont Urges Americans to Unite in Support of Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—All-out backing of Russia in its defense against Nazi Germany is urged by Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman of the Executive Committee of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., today. Mr. Lamont charged that even at this moment when the epic struggle is on at the Volga—while the United States, Great Britain, and the Allied Nations are struggling for survival and freedom—there are some persons—"a diminishing group," he holds—who are still critical of Soviet Russia.

"For one man," he says in a letter to the editor of the New York Times, "it is the Soviet economic system that rankles, for another, it is the Soviet attitude toward religion. To hear these critics, one might think they would have us fight against Russia rather than with her.

"These Jeremiahs of ours, living in the past rather than the present, shake their heads and are worried lest, with the war's end, Soviet theories overwhelm us. They fail to realize that on all major counts the Nazis constitute the one urgent menace to the survival of the standards they hold dear."

"If we look further back at the history," he continued, "we shall see that three times in the last 150 years Russia has joined with Great Britain to preserve Europe from subjugation by a dictator. No. 1 was in the wars against Napoleon, No. 2 was in 1914 against William II, No. 3 in 1941 against Hitler. Each time, as now, Russia's civil and political outlook greatly differed from England's. But what of that? Can anyone contend that those three alliances of Russia with the Anglo-Saxon world came about just by accident?

"Was it not true in 1812 and in 1941 and is it not true today that the ultimate peace of Europe depends on the steadfastness of Russia at the eastern end and of Britain on the western end? In the three great world crises that I have mentioned, we have found Russia fighting desperately against the attempts of the dictators to become masters of the continental peoples of Europe.

"Incidentally, too, we may ask ourselves where our defense against Japan would be today if it were not for our precious possession of Alaska, that great region turned over to us by Russia in 1867 for the paltry sum of $7,200,000, whose fisheries and valuable reserves of minerals have been and will be such an immense source of wealth to the American economy. . . ."

Mr. Lamont stressed that since Russia has thrown off feudalism, it has made astonishing contributions to Western civilization that have established the Russian people as one of the most gifted the world has seen.

"The trouble with those who criticize the manners and customs of our stanch ally is that too many of us seem to think that the duty of America is to make the world over in our own image," he finds. "Perhaps it is, but I doubt it. Of course, it may well be, as many hope, that one of the effects of the war will ultimately be the strengthening of the democratic procedure among many different peoples.

"Perhaps the most sanguine among us even look to see the Soviet Union gradually work into a system of free enterprise—the capitalistic system, if you please. By that route the Soviets would certainly find themselves releasing stores of inventive genius and energy as yet undreamed of. They would prove to themselves that true democracy can exist only under the system of free enterprise: that political and economic freedom are interdependent. But surely such speculation is for another day."

Chiding persons who are still "growling" about Russia's attempt in August, 1939, to appease Germany, Mr. Lamont recalled that only a year before Britain had tried its hand at appeasement.

"Today, as we look back," he said, "it is clear that Russia, like England, had to play for time to prepare herself to fight those stupendous battles of this last year against the inevitable invader, Hitler."

Mr. Lamont found the United States in the same boat with Britain and Russia as an "appeaser."

"We gave courage to the aggressor nations and disheartened the democracies by passing the Johnson Act forbidding private loans to England and France," he recalled. "In 1935, we became so alarmed for fear that one day we would have to fight somebody somewhere that we gave notice to all world aggressors to go as far as they liked for aught we cared. We passed the worse than futile Neutrality Law, declaring that no country drawn into war, even those the victim of atrocious assault, would be permitted to purchase their supplies in the United States.

"Were our motives in 1934-35 and 1941 and Britain's in 1938 radically different from Russia's in 1939? Who is entitled to say? There are always lots of pots around the world calling kettles black. Every one of the United Nations has in the past been guilty of bad judgment; failed, as Britain and America so long failed, to see the handwriting on the wall. But it gets us nowhere to rake up the old mistakes of the other fellow, especially if he is fighting with us, knowing, as we do, that every German that falls on Russian soil means one less German at our own throats.

"Finally, does it not become clearer and yet more clear day by day that against the Axis Powers the only possible ultimate salvation is for the United States, Britain, Russia, China to stand together? Those are the Big Four vital to the life of the world. If Russia fell, all Germany's might would descend on Britain. If China fell, all Japan's fury would fall on us. Our only chance is to stick together.

"Today we must support Russia with everything we have. And if in a generation to come those traditionally ferocious nations, Germany and Japan, are to be stayed from renewed aggression against the world, it will have to be the four Great Powers of Britain, America, Russia, and China which together—and only if they act together—will be able with the United Nations to prevent fresh onslaughts. It is vital to our future peace and stability that for generations to come, Germany will face two fronts, Britain to the west, Russia to the east; and likewise, that Japan will face two fronts, China on the west and America on the east.

"So, for my part, I look with regret upon the censoriousness which, at this crisis in our national history, leads any of us to attack Russia because of the domestic policies of our great friend and ally. Let us mind our own business; let us mind our own politics, our own economics, and our own religion. Let us be friends with our friends and do our fighting against our enemies.

"From June, 1941, all through that grim year, through all of 1942, to date another grim year, Russia has borne the heat and burden of the bloody battle on land. On her back has been the heaviest load. Today death knocks at Russia's door. It is our part to stand by her and help drive back that grim specter.

"I have spoken of that vast struggle being waged today on the banks of the Volga River. There, there, like the British during the terrible air raids on London in 1940, the Russians are rising above themselves. The heart and the courage of the common citizen are there showing a resistance far beyond the power of mere machines of war. The only possible tribute that we can pay her is to relieve her agony. And it is to do everything in our power by that course that we strengthen the resistance that will lessen the pressure on ourselves."

U. S. to Send Seeds to Russia

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 21

Plans for a national drive for gifts of top quality grain, vegetable and forage seeds for Russia were announced today by Edward C. Carter, President of Russian War Relief, Inc.

Mr. Carter said the seeds would be used to rehabilitate Russian agriculture damaged by German occupation of 140,000,000 acres—nearly 40 per cent of Russia's cultivated land.

He said more than 40,000,000 residents of the occupied region had moved an average of 1,500 miles eastward and must plant new areas for food crops.

Dr. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was named Honorary Chairman of a Committee for the campaign which, Mr. Carter said, was in answer to urgent requests from Russian authorities.

Colleges Begin 1942 Football Schedules With Interesting Prospects on Tap

Local Grid Season Starts In Earnest Next Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Appropriately inaugurated by yesterday's extravaganza between the Army All-Stars and the Chicago Bears, Boston's football season now heads for its first big week end with most of the local colleges facing their opening games Saturday.

Harvard, Tufts, and Boston University will all show their 1942 gridiron editions along with 14 other colleges throughout New England. The Crimson starts off its schedule playing the North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight School eleven in the Stadium, the Jumbos go to Bowdoin for their traditional opener with the Polar Bears, and the Terriers stay at home at Nickerson Field to face the American International College eleven which caused them so much trouble a season ago.

B. C. Idle

Still idle will be Boston College and Northeastern. The Eagles wait until Oct. 3 before meeting West Virginia and the Huskies wait until Oct. 10 for Springfield. The Huskies were originally scheduled to face Arnold College Oct. 3, but the New Haven school canceled the game.

While much interest will attach to the Harvard, B. U., and Tufts openers, undoubtedly the most important contest of the day in New England will be presented at Worcester where the Holy Cross Crusaders will open their stiff nine-game schedule against the Dartmouth Indians. This will be the first showing of the Crusaders under the new coaching regime headed by Anthony "Ank" Scanlon, who was brought here from Philadelphia to succeed Notre Dame's Joe Sheeketski.

New Regime

Like Holy Cross, Boston University will also be operating under what might be called a new regime for tall Walt Homer will be making his debut as a head coach, having been promoted from backfield coach when Pat Hanley went off to the war as a major of Marines. Walt, although having retained Russ Peterson as his line coach and Bob McKelvey as his freshman mentor has promised that the Terrier attack will be slightly different.

Likewise when Northeastern finally gets rolling it will also be presenting the work of a new head coach, Foxy Flumere having been named to the job after Jimmy Dunn left for the Army.

Elsewhere throughout the section the Little Three goes into action, with Wesleyan going to New London to meet Coast Guard Academy, Williams playing host to Middlebury, and Amherst traveling to Hobart. In Maine, Bowdoin will be the only college active in a game as Colby, Bates, and the University of Maine all wait until Oct. 3 before opening their schedules.

Interesting Season

The season in prospect shapes up as interesting, especially since many consider that it will be the final one for collegiate football for the duration. If the draft bill goes through calling for youths of 18 and 19, college football can hardly be expected to be continued. The grid game would probably then be relegated to the role of an intramural sport, for even schools with military divisions might not be able to field a usual eleven.

Without looking ahead that far, the 1942 season promises the customary amount of thrills, maybe more. Boston College and Holy Cross are generally picked to be New England's outstanding teams, with the Crusaders' Johnny Grigas and Tom Albergheni and the Eagles' Gil Bouley, Mickey Connolly, and Mike Holovak due to hit the headlines. Brown is said to be stronger than usual and a possible eastern power, which is good news for the friends of Skip Stahley. Dartmouth will be a good team and Yale will certainly be better than it was a year ago. Among the so-called smaller colleges, Williams figures to be tops again.

A full list of games involving New England teams this Saturday follows:

North Carolina Navy at Harvard.
American International at B. U.
Tufts at Bowdoin.
Springfield at Alfred.
Amherst at Hobart.
Dartmouth at Holy Cross.
Connecticut at Maryland.
Trinity at Union.
Wesleyan at Coast Guard.
Rhode Island at Vermont.
Middlebury at Williams.

To Bust Into Stadium Saturday

Associated Press

Jimmy Crowley's Cloudbusters

Here is the backfield unit put together by Sleepy Jim Crowley, the former head coach of Fordham who is now a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve and in charge of football at the Navy's Pre-Flight School at Chapel Hill, N. C. Pictured above, from left to right, are Mort Landsberg, Joe Martin, and Lou Bufalino, all of whom formerly starred for Cornell, and Bobby Blood, Amherst's great back of the past few seasons. The Cloudbusters come to Harvard Stadium Saturday to play Dick Harlow's Crimson.

Grid Schedule Dominated By Service Teams

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Service teams, the newest feature on the 1942 football program, dominate this week's schedule, although such collegiate tussles as Minnesota vs. Pitt, Notre Dame vs. Wisconsin, Southern California vs. Tulane, and Louisiana State vs. Texas A. & M. also are carded.

Lieut. Col. Bernie Bierman's Iowa Seahawks, after crushing Kansas 61 to 0 in their first outing, go against the Wildcats of Northwestern, and it isn't likely that they will have two soft touches in a row.

Other Service Games

The powerful Great Lakes Naval outfit collides with Michigan, North Carolina's Cloudbusters invade Harvard's fair precincts, Georgia will try to devise a defense for George McAfee and his Jacksonville, Fla., Air Station mates, and Tex Oliver will send his St. Mary's Pre-Flighters against Oregon—where he coached last season.

In other battles involving military teams Columbia entertains Fort Monmouth, N. J., in a war charity contest, Ohio State opens its season against the Fort Knox eleven, and Pennsylvania will play host to the Georgia Pre-Flight Naval Cadets in Philadelphia's huge Franklin Field.

But the collegians don't have to take a back seat in such company. Notre Dame, Minnesota, and Texas A. & M. were among the nation's best a year ago and have been awarded similar ranking this year in pre-season gossip.

Won Mythical Title

The Gophers, coached to the mythical national crown last season by Bierman, are tutored this season by Dr. George Hauser, and their ace back, Bill Daley, already has been assigned the task of furnishing two touchdowns in each game.

Texas A. & M., because of its military classes, has suffered little loss of manpower. Notre Dame adds to its general interest this season because Coach Frank Leahy has switched from the traditional Irish shift to the T-formation.

Other headliners on Saturday find Iowa opposing Nebraska, Duke vs. Davidson, Georgia Tech vs. Auburn, Stanford vs. Washington State, Fordham at Purdue, California against St. Mary's, Dartmouth at Holy Cross, and Navy tangling with William and Mary.

Friday night's curtailed card finds Georgetown at Temple and Texas Christian at University of California at Los Angeles.

Red Sox End Campaign With Yankees Visiting

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After closing at Yankee Stadium this afternoon, the train weary Red Sox come back home for what probably is their longest September exhibition series in history. As this final American League week was purposely made light because of war conditions, on the assumption that the season might not get this far, Joe Cronin during the next four days will keep his men in shape by playing practice games with four of the leading semi-pro outfits in this vicinity.

The card is as follows: Tomorrow at Manchester, N. H.; Wednesday at Brockton with the Camp Edwards team; Friday a night game at Pawtucket, R. I., and on Saturday at Lynn against Bump Hadley's fast club, with the former Yankee doing the pitching.

Final Next Sunday

All that remains for the Red Sox on the regular league schedule is next Sunday's single date with the World Series bound Yankees at Fenway Park. It is assumed that all of the Croninmen will stay around for that final, unless one or two are given special permission to make early departures for their homes. Tex Hughson will probably pitch that curtain dropper, unless the manager decides to use it as a break-in for some little known rookie.

The Braves, meanwhile, saw their final home games canceled by the weather yesterday. These two dates with the Giants will be played at the Polo Grounds as part of successive double-headers next Saturday and Sunday. On Thursday and Friday they will play a pair of singles at Ebbets Field, and nothing would please Casey Stengel more than to eliminate Brooklyn mathematically from the pennant race. He will pitch Jim Tobin and Al Javery in those Dodger meetings.

Batting Champions

Boston seems certain to house the two big league batting champions this year. Ernie Lombardi was 12 points up on Brooklyn's Pete Reiser early today and Ted Williams was 28 markers ahead of his closest rival, teammate Johnny Pesky. Lombardi cooled some in the last three home appearances, but Reiser was unable to take advantage of the lapse. Williams added five points to his average during the week and this morning stood at a fine .358.

Fans and critics are wondering what Jim Tabor's status is with the Red Sox. He was benched in Cleveland on Sept. 12, with Skeeter Newsome taking over, and has not emerged from the dugout since. Whether Cronin simply is giving Rawhide a rest, or whether the move has a deeper significance, have the boys guessing.

Dom Di Maggio still hasn't missed a game this year. Although injured in the first half of yesterday's double bill at New York, Cronin let him keep his string intact by going to bat once in the second game.

Johnny Pesky has fallen into a slump since getting his 200th base hit at St. Louis. He went hitless in the final with the Browns and picked up only one in the first three at New York. Just the same, he has had a great freshman year.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	101	49	.673	
Boston	91	59	.607	10
St. Louis	82	69	.543	19½
Cleveland	73	76	.490	27½
Detroit	71	79	.473	30
Chicago	63	80	.441	34½
Washington	62	87	.416	38½
Philadelphia	55	99	.357	48

Results Sept. 19

Boston 9, New York 6 (10 inns).
Washington 8, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 11, Philadelphia 9.
Chicago-St. Louis, postponed.
Cleveland-Detroit, postponed.

Results Sept. 20

New York 2, Boston 1.
Boston 3, New York 2.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 0.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 5.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.
Washington 11, Philadelphia 9.
Philadelphia 2, Washington 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	100	48	.676	
Brooklyn	97	50	.660	2½
New York	82	63	.566	14
Cincinnati	74	72	.507	22½
Chicago	68	82	.453	30½
Pittsburgh	64	79	.448	31
Boston	58	68	.403	37½
Philadelphia	40	103	.280	55

Results Sept. 19

New York 7, Boston 6.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 4. (11 innings.)
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis-Chicago, postponed.

Results Sept. 20

Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 1, Chicago 0.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 3 (called in 7th).
Boston-New York, canceled.

Among developments of the past week was the arrival of Bobby Doerr in the 100-runs-batted-in class. It is the second time for the second baseman. He had 105 two years ago, but finished at 93 in '41.

Charley Wagner was his 14th game in a relief role at Yankee stadium yesterday. Oscar Judd's wildness cost the Red Sox the opener. Ted Williams added his 35th home run.

Phil Masi, Braves' catcher, was seen standing outside of Fenway Park yesterday bare headed in the rain, eating peanuts. He had tried unsuccessfully to buy his way into the Chicago Bears-Army All-Stars football game.

Hockey Leagues Remodeled For Coming Season

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Professional hockey, given an okay by Canadian and United States officials last week, did a bit of remodeling of its minor league structures at a series of meetings over the week end in preparation for the coming season.

The American League, meeting in New York City, announced the dropping of Springfield and Philadelphia. Springfield lost its Arena to the Army and Philadelphia, in last place all the way during the 1941-42 program, quit because of inability to get seasoned talent.

The circuit will continue as an eight-club affair.

In another New York City meeting, the River Vale, N. J., Skeeters, Atlantic City Gulls and the Johnstown, Pa., Blue Birds gave up their franchises in the Eastern Amateur League. The four remaining clubs were joined by the Baltimore Coast Guard club to complete the circuit.

Kansas City and Dallas received permission to withdraw from the American Association but the league's future still is in doubt. Tulsa withdrew at the end of last season and it is unlikely that Fort Worth can continue as the only Texas entry.

Owners of the National League will meet sometime during the coming week to put their own house in order.

Game Between Army and Bears Proves Super Grid Spectacle

The teams were terrific, the crowd of 38,000 was just the number that had been hoped for, and the game was a super spectacle—the Eastern Army All-Star-Chicago Bear football show at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon.

That the professional Bears won, 14-7, confirmed pre-game conclusions—that the Chicago eleven had been together too long and were just too strong for the soldiers. The Bears can well be proud of their victory, and the soldiers have nothing to be ashamed of in defeat.

Money For Charity

The only jarring note to the whole afternoon was the fact that the entire gate was not being turned over to Army Relief.

Today the Army team was in the process of being disbanded, with most of the officers and men who comprised it being ready to start 10-day furloughs. Col. Bob Neyland, who did such a bang-up job in preparing his squad of stars for their stupendous job of three games against pro opposition in the short space of eight days, was about to carry out his orders to report back to his post at Norfolk, Va., where he is district engineer.

Can Be Proud

The colonel, former coach of the famed Tennessee Volunteers, can be proud of the job he did. Beating the New York Giants and then the Brooklyn Dodgers was no mean feat in itself, and the loss to the Bears yesterday was no disgrace.

Colonel Neyland takes no credit for himself, however. Although he did not see newsmen after the game yesterday, he did issue a prepared statement in which he said, "I feel the men played very well and have nothing whatever of which to be ashamed. This is particularly true in view of the fact we had only three days in which to prepare for the Bears and were unable to practice one of those days. I think that the Army men deserve great credit for their performance under these conditions."

Hard Football

The game, itself, was typical of the kind which result when big, powerful men pit themselves against one another. It was hard foolball, top-grade football, and thrilling football. Although it was superbly fitting as a grid season's inaugural, it would have been eminently more fitting as a season's climax.

There is much to be said on both sides. It can be pointed out that the All-Stars were playing a heavy schedule, that they had little time to prepare, that they were up against the best team the pro world had to offer, and that some of their best players were unavailable.

Without Luckman

At the same time, however, it can be said that the Bears were without their regular quarterback, Sid Luckman, the spark that fires the T formation motor. Instead they were under the generalship of Boston's own Charlie O'Rourke, who, despite the fact that he is an outstanding star in his own right, is still a freshman to the George Halas system.

Ifs, ands, and buts aside, the game was really decided when the Bears capitalized on a break. Capt. Johnny Pingel of the soldiers passed to the flat early in the third period, and fleet Hugh Gallarneau intercepted, ran for a touchdown. The All-Stars deserve credit for rallying to tie the score in that same period, when Norman Standlee bulled his way over from the four-yard line, but the Bears put the pressure on the tiring Army men, came up with another score in the fourth period, and appeared on their way to another when the game ended.

Standlee's Play

After-game comment revolved on the play of Standlee, the running of Notre Dame's Steve Bargarus, who set up the Army's touchdown with two fine runs, the hard and ground-covering running of the Bears' Gary Famiglietti and Bill Osmanski, and the muscle-testing meetings of the two big lines.

Although the game lifted the lid on the local football season, it may well have been the end of Army participation for the duration. The Navy will be represented, both through its Annapolis eleven and its four Pre-Flight School teams, but the Army appears through. Except for the West Pointers, the Army is disbanding its All-Star aggregations and sending their personnel back to their stations.

As representatives of the U. S. Army, the boys did a great job. They were beaten, but not because they gave up the battle. And you sort of got the idea they will not give up—or lose—the battle they have gone back to.

G. C.

Haegg Shatters 5,000-Meter Run In 13m. 58.2s.

GOTEBORG, Sweden, Sept. 21 (AP)—Gunder Haegg, continuing his record-shattering distance running, yesterday sped 5,000 meters in 13 minutes 58.2 seconds to surpass all previous performances at this distance.

The listed unofficial world's record was 14m. 8.8s. set by Taisto Maki of Finland at Helsinki, June 16, 1939.

In attaining the new mark for the metric distance, Haegg also bettered his own nine-day-old record for three miles, passing this point in 13m. 32.4s. This was three seconds under his time at Stockholm Sept. 11 and almost 18 seconds faster than any other person ever has covered the same distance.

Counting two records yesterday, 5,000 meters and three miles, Haegg has established 10 new world marks in the last 83 days.

Monarchs Protest Game With Grays

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Kansas City Monarchs, defeated 4-1 yesterday by Pittsburgh's homestead Grays, didn't take their first loss in the Negro World Series as a matter of course.

The Monarchs accused the Grays of playing a pitcher and two outfielders from the Washington club of the Negro National League and protested the game.

Kansas City has won three. The fifth game will be played this week in Chicago.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 20
By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 4-10, Seattle 0-5.
Hollywood 1-5, Portland 0-7 (first game 12 innings.)
San Diego 12-1, San Francisco 4-6.
Sacramento 7-8, Los Angeles 5-1.

International League (Final Playoffs)
Syracuse 4, Jersey City 0 (Syracuse leads two games to none).

American Association (Final Playoffs)
Columbus 2, Toledo 1 (11 inns) (Columbus leads, three games to none).

Texas League (Final Playoffs)
Beaumont 4, Shreveport 0 (Beaumont leads, three games to one).

Southern Association (Final Playoffs)
Nashville 1, Little Rock 0 (10 innings) (Nashville leads, one game to none.)

Football Results

By the Associated Press

Sunday
Scranton 13, Canisius 6.

Saturday
Dayton 49, Findlay 0.
St. Mary's Pre-Flight School 38, College of the Pacific 9.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 27, Redlands 0.
Los Alamitos Naval Air Cadets 13, Pomona College 7.
Milligan 6, Emory & Henry 6 (tie).
Muskingum 6, Wright-Patterson Field 6.
Richmond 27, Camp Pickett 0.
Louisiana State 40, Louisiana State Normal 0.
Youngstown 14, South Dakota State 0.
New Mexico 7, Albuquerque Air Base 6.
Baylor 62, Waco Army Flying School 0.
Kansas State 27, Kansas Wesleyan 6.

Ted Gormley has been a track coach in Louisiana for more than 40 years.

Sports Around the Hub

Hockey Plans Announced

Plans for amateur and pro hockey are still continuing to be announced, with the week end bringing forth the latest developments in the American (pro) and Eastern Amateur Leagues. Both announce they will operate, the former with an eight instead of 10-team loop and the latter with a five instead of seven-team circuit.

In the American League many junior Canadian players are hoped to be signed to take the place of the 25 per cent cut in manpower the league has suffered. The talent in the Eastern League should be about the same as a year ago.

The Boston Olympics remain as one of the sextets in the amateur circuit, with Coach Hago Harrington figuring to build around such veterans as Tom Moon, Gerry Desrosiers, Ty Andersen, and the Canadian, Cy Beigler. Other teams in the circuit will be New York, Baltimore, Washington, and a new team, the Curtis Bay Coast Guard sextet on which are Art Coulter, former captain of New York Rangers, and Sam Lo Presti, Chicago Black Hawks' goalie. Incidentally, Coach Mel Harwood is also said to have approached Frankie Brimsek and Johnny Crawford of the Bruins, in case these pros did not play with the Bruins this winter.

The National Hockey League plans to meet this week to form its plans for the coming season. The Bruins, according to Manager Art Ross, will train this fall in Port Arthur, Ont., instead of at Hershey, Pa. It is probable that N. H. L. clubs will operate with reduced roster lists this winter.

Her fourth Massachusetts women's golf championship was the possession of Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River today, following her victory last Saturday, 2 and 1, over long-hitting Rose O'Neil of Vesper. Mrs. Beard proved the outstanding golfer of the week-long competition at Brae Burn, tying the course record for women with a 76 one day, breaking it with a 74 another day, and winning the medal for the low qualifying score.

After serving most of the year as Acting President after Mel Merritt joined the service, young Bill Blaney of Brae Burn will become President in his own right Wednesday when he is inducted into office at the annual meeting of the M. G. A. at Brae Burn. Other officers to be named at the meeting include Joe aBtchelder, Salem, and Durham Jones, Wianno, Vice-Presidents; Howard Biscoe, The Country Club, Secretary-Treasurer; JJulian Hargraves, Framingham, Counsel; and Donald F. Conners, Winchester, Frank Craven, Charles River, Norman Dempsey, Springfield, John Filoon, Thorny Lea, and Howard Paul, Bear Hill, Members of the Executive Committee.

Briefs: Johnny Kelley won the 10-mile Pawtucket Valley road race yesterday, defeating Johnny Coleman of the B. A. A. and Tarzan Brown of Westerly, R. I., who were second and third . . . Perley Crosby of Woodland and Es Bailey of Trapelo won Woodland's four-ball tournament yesterday, defeating Otto Price of Wolleston and Dick Roley of Woodland 4 and 2 in the final . . . The W. G. A.'s Class C and D tournament got under way at Commonwealth with a qualifying round today . . . Joe O'Donnell, John O'Donnell, and Jim Feran, all of Woburn, tied with 73s for low gross in the medal-play open which concluded at Woburn Saturday.

Add another star to the service flag of Walter Brown's Boston Olympics. Frankie Sullivan, young center, left today for Knoxville, Tenn., as a member of the Army Air Corps . . . Jim "Amy" Sullivan had a hole-in-one at Arlmont yesterday when he aced the 142-yard fifth . . . In what was practically a family final, Joe Monahan, Jr., and Joe Keirce of Belmont defeated Joe Monahan, Sr., of Belmont and Ted Bishop of Woodland in the final of Belmont's annual four-ball tourney yesterday. The score was a tight 1 up . . . The Fallon Memorial golf tournament has been held over until next Sunday at Wollaston . . . A total of 45 candidates, largest Wildcat squad on record, reported to Head Coach Chick Justice today for the start of New Hampshire football practice.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Sam Snead, with 272, won Hurst invitational golf tourney at Philadelphia while Ben Hogan, with 291, finished out of money for first time in 57 consecutive meets.

Three Years Ago

Cincinnati remained two and a half games in front of St. Louis Cardinals with 8-3 triumph over Philadelphia, while Cards downed Brooklyn, 6-5.

Five Years Ago

Chicago Cubs defeated New York Giants, 7 to 5, and slashed Giants' lead to game and half.

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers both divided double-headers yesterday (Sunday) but it hardly could be called an even split.

Before those games the Cardinals needed a combination of seven St. Louis victories or Brooklyn defeats to clinch the National League pennant. Now the combination has been reduced to five.

The Redbirds returned home today for six games. If they win five of them they're in, no matter if the Dodgers sweep all their remaining seven contests.

The standings:

Clubs	Won	Lost	Games Behind	Games to Play
St. Louis	100	48		6
Brooklyn	97	50	2½	7

Remaining schedule:
St. Louis—Sept. 21, 22 Pittsburgh; 23, 24 Cincinnati; 26, 27 Chicago.
Brooklyn—Sept. 21 Philadelphia; 22 New York; 23 Philadelphia; 24, 25 Boston; 26, 27 at Philadelphia.

Army All-Stars Split With Pros

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Army All-Star football teams, playing National Professional League foes with Army Emergency Relief as the beneficiary, completed their seasons yesterday with a record of four wins and four losses.

It is expected that the eight games enriched the coffers of the Relief Society by approximately a half million dollars. The players, in turn, were given 10-day furloughs.

The records:

West Team
(Coached by Maj. Wallace Wade)
Washington Redskins 26, Army 7.
Army 14, Chicago Cardinals 10.
Army 13, Detroit 10.
Green Bay 36, Army 21.
New York 10, Army 7.

East Team
(Coached by Col. Robert Neyland)
Army, 16, New York 0.
Army 13, Brooklyn 7.
Chicago Bears 14, Army 7.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	148	514	140	184	.358
Pesky, Red Sox	146	610	103	201	.330
Lombardi, Braves	102	395	29	97	.329
Spence, Senators	147	621	94	203	.327
Reiser, Dodgers	118	448	88	142	.317
Slaughter, Cards	147	570	97	180	.316

Home Runs

National League		American League	
Ott, Giants	28	Williams, R. Sox	35
Mize, Giants	26	Laabs, Browns	27
Camilli, Dodgers	24	Keller, Yankees	26

Runs Batted In

National League		American League	
Mize, Giants	105	Williams, R. Sox	135
Camilli, Dodgers	90	Keller, Yankees	100
Slaughter, Cards	97	Di Maggio, Yanks	100

Southworth Glad to Be Home

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21 (AP)—Billy Southworth, baseball's man of the week, was happy to lead his triumphant St. Louis Cardinals back home today for the finish of their amazing drive for the National League pennant.

Starting off with the Pittsburgh Pirates this afternoon, the Cardinals have only six games remaining. They take on the Pirates again tomorrow, battle Cincinnati Reds in a night game Wednesday, play the Reds again Thursday and after a day's rest finish off with the Chicago Cubs Saturday and Sunday.

Southworth selected Ernie White with a record of five victories and five defeats, as starting pitcher today, while Manager Frankie Frisch of the Pirates relied upon Henry Gornicki, a former Cardinal product. Gornicki also has a record of five and five.

Oozing Confidence

Back home on their home lot, the Cardinals, who won 11 of their 14 games on the road, are oozing with confidence. They figure they have a distinct edge over the Brooklyn Dodgers as the pennant drive draws to a climax, having one less game to play than the Bums and a record of having won 35 out of their last 42 games.

The soft spoken, considerate "Billy-The-Kid" Southworth was elated with the achievement of his players in whipping and overtaking the Dodgers, who, only 28 days ago, had a lead of 10½ games. Southworth at that time predicted that the Bums could be stopped, could be beaten, but nobody would believe him with the exception of his scrappy players.

"It's great to get home after losing only three games on a road trip," Southworth said, with a grin.

One at a Time

"We are not so much concerned with what happens in Brooklyn as we are about winning. We're still taking these games one at a time, you know, but I have every confidence that we will win out in the end."

Big Morton Cooper, who achieved his 21st victory of the year in blanking the Chicago Cubs, 1 to 0, in the first game of a doubleheader yesterday, will be ready to take his next fling on the firing line probably against the Reds Thursday. He displays an unconquerable spirit and willingness to work in the clutch.

"If necessary I may start him Wednesday night," Southworth explained. "In this desperate situation he will need only about three days of rest before he is ready to go again."

The Cardinals, leading the Bums by 2½ games, chalked up their hundredth victory of the season yesterday when Cooper pitched his ninth shutout and the Cards achieved victory with a thrilling fourth-inning double steal.

54-Hole Match

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—H. K. Dillon and Carl Goettel, playing their 18-hole match in a golf tournament, wound up in a tie—so they played nine more holes.

And nine more and nine more and nine more before they came out uneven. Dillon won, 3 and 2. The 54-hole route covered about 20 miles.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Syracuse, N. Y.—Western Army All-Stars ended season by losing to New York Giants, 10 to 7, on soggy gridiron.

Boston—Chicago Bears, National Pro League defending champions, counted fourth period touchdown to defeat Eastern Army All-Stars, 14 to 7.

New York—Springfield and Philadelphia give up franchises in American Hockey League and River Vale, N. J., Atlantic City and Johnstown, Pa., drop out of Eastern Amateur circuit.

Los Angeles—Frankie Parker of Los Angeles, the "mechanical man" of tennis, won the men's singles title in the Pacific Southwest tournament yesterday, defeating the champion of South America, hard-hitting Francisco Segura of Ecuador, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Pauline Betz, national singles champion, won the women's title, defeating the favored Louise Brough, of Beverly Hills, who had proved a serious threat in the nationals, 6—2, 6—3.

St. Louis—St. Louis Cardinal officials announced all reserved seats for coming World Series games there sold although club still hasn't clinched flag.

Decatur, Ill.—Mike Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., yesterday won the 54-hole $1,000 Decatur open golf tournament with a nine-under-par total of 204. Jim Ferrier of Elmhurst, Ill., grabbed second place with rounds of 68-69-69—206. Dick Metz of Oak Park, Ill., shot three identical rounds of 35-34—69 to take third place with 207.

Youngstown, Ohio—Behind the six-hit pitching of Ernie Slongo, the Detroit Auto Club defeated the Hotel New Yorkers from Gotham, 2 to 1, to win the National Amateur Baseball Federation championship yesterday. It was Detroit's second victory over the New York team, which lost Saturday, 3 to 2. Two defeats eliminated a team in the tournament.

Boston—Willard Marshall, rookie outfielder with New York Giants, enlisted in Marine Corps but will stay with club to end of season.

Sacramento, Calif.—Sacramento twice defeated Los Angeles yesterday, 7 to 5, and 5 to 1, and thus won the Coast League championship by a one-game margin.

St. Louis, Brooklyn Tie Would Force A Three-Game Series

NEW YORK, (AP)—A two-out-three game series will be played to determine the winner of the National League pennant in event the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers are tied at the end of the season.

The first game will be played the night of Monday, Sept. 28, in St. Louis; the second at Ebbets Field on Wednesday, Sept. 30 and the third, if necessary, at Ebbets Field on Thursday, Oct. 1. Such a series would set back the start of the World Series until Saturday, Oct 3.

President Ford Frick of the National League said that a three-game series in event of a deadlock was decided on several years ago and that last week in Chicago, a toss of the coin decided where the games would be played.

Paddy Driscoll and Hunk Anderson, assistant coaches of the Chicago Bears, formerly were head grid coaches in college.

Restaurants

CONCORD, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co. Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4807
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1059 ELM STREET

CHAMPION WHISKER WILTERS
MENNEN brushless
BRUSHLESS SHAVE
A cream—not a grease Tube or jar
LATHER SHAVE
in Tube or Jar
Wilts whiskers in double quick time
Either plain or Menthol-Iced for extra coolness
MENNEN

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today sales (est.)	360,0
Previous day's sales	178,4
1942 volume to date	72,523,6
1941 volume to date	101,532,6

Some Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Specialties, mainly in the low-price bracket, again drew the principal buying play in today's stock market while many leaders were neglected.

Except for the "penny" performers, which came out in sizable blocks, dealings were relatively sluggish from the start and, near the close, trends were slightly uneven. Numerous pivotals were late in opening and a wide assortment finished at their final quotations of Saturday. Transfers approximated 300,000 shares.

Such bidding as appeared was of a speculative more than investment character and was based largely on talk of earnings prospects and other factors supposed to be bullish for issues concerned. Another religious holiday cut attendance in commission houses. Little inspiration was derived from news of the war, taxes or the price-wage control drive.

International Telephone, fastest mover of last week, retained its liveliness and edged up to a new two-year top along with the common and preferreds of Colorado & Southern. The latter stocks, usually inactive, had their best turnover in some time.

Others at peak marks for the year or longer included Western Union, Texas & Pacific Railway and Goodyear.

In the resistant area were American Airlines, Southern Railway, Great Northern, American Telephone, American Can and Sears Roebuck. Engineers Public Service preferreds jumped several points on a few sales. Losers at intervals were Bethlehem, General Motors, Anaconda, J. I. Case, Dow Chemical and Westinghouse.

Forward tendencies in the curb were shown by Aluminum of America, Bell Telephone of Canada, Glen Alden Coal and Consolidated Gas of Baltimore. Laggards were Lake Shore, Brewster Aero, Cities Service and Mesabi Iron.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices showed considerable irregularity today, reflecting profit selling in some of the recently buoyant rails. Some other carrier issues were in demand at moderately improved prices in the late trading.

Active and higher were, among others, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Certain-teed Products 5½s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Rock Island 5s and 4½s, Commercial Mackay Income 4s, Rio Grande Western 4s and 4½s, New York Centrall 4½s and refunding 5s, New Haven convertible 6s and St. Louis-Southwestern refunding 5s.

Holding within a narrow range with the trend uncertain were Texas & Pacific 5s, Western Union 5s, American Telephone 3s and 3¼s, Armour 4s, Consumer Power 3½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas adjustment 5s and National Dairy 3¼s.

U. S. Governments were quiet but steady on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Light demand lifted some Central and South Americans fractions to a point or so. These included Argentine 4½s and Cuba 4½s.

Stocks Generally Steady in London

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Stock market prices held generally steady today in quiet trading.

British funds closed about unchanged and in the foreign list Brazilian bonds were firm.

Industrial shares edged hihger on moderate investment buying and oils advanced under the leadership of Anglo-Iranian. Home rails were idle and Kaffirs inactive; although coppers, diamonds, rubber and tea shares showed spotty firmness.

WPB Announces Nine New Industry Advisory Groups

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced formation of nine industry advisory committees. Among committee members were:

Cobalt industry: J. Leroy, New York City.

Diamond industry: R. H. Huston, Boston; W. Lacoste Neilson, Worcester, Mass.; H. R. Spandel, S. Van Berg, Dorus Van Ralite, M. L. Van Moppes, New York City.

Chestnut extract industry: H. R. Beard, Decatur, Ala.; Joseph S. Silverstein, Rosman, N. C.; William Pollard, Canton, N. C.; J. H. Teas, Nashville, Tenn.; L. M. Whitmore, Salem, Va.; International Shoe Company, North Wilkesboro, N. C.; Charles A. Schieren Co., New York City; H. M. Widmer, Durbin, W. Va.

Photographic film producers industry: A. E. Marshall, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. Dudley Field, Rochester, N. Y.; A. K. Chapman, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cavaert, Williamstown, Mass.; J. R. Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.

Marine paint manufacturers industry: Andrew Baxter, Jr., New York City; C. Francis Beatty, New York City; Daniel J. Devlin, New Orleans; Harry Firman, New York City; Thomas R. Hughes, Baltimore; Benjamin Patterson, Jr., New York City; Arthur Ward, New York City; A. S. Wogan, Gloucester, Mass.

Refrigeration wrought copper solder type fittings industry: J. S. Coe, Waterbury, Conn.

OPA to Investigate Retailer Discrimination

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman James Murray (D) of Montana of the Senate Small Business Committee said that Price Administrator Leon Henderson had agreed to investigate charges that manufacturers of scarce commodities were discriminating against small retailers in distributing their goods.

Senator Murray said complaints had reached the committee that big stroes are allotted as much merchandise as they want, "while the small stores are given less than they need or nothing at all." He added that "many charges of this type come from stores in rural areas."

A | B | C | D—E | F | G | H—I | J—K—L | M | N | O—P | Q—R | S | T—U | V—W | Y—Z

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
49½	37	Adams Exp 1.60a	1	46½	46½	46½	Sep 18
48¼	39	Adams Sil (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23¼	18¼	Adams-Mill (1)	1	23	23	23	Sep 18
13¼	10	Addressing (1)	3	13¼	13½	13¼	+ ⅛
36¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
2¼	1¼	Alaska Juneau	2	2½	2½	2½	
½	A	Allegheny Cp	2	A	A	A	Sep 19
5⅝	3½	Allag pf xw	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 18
6	3½	All'gh'ny$3.50w	1	4½	4½	4½	
17	9½	Allag pr pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 18
22¼	16	Allag L $1.25a	4	16¼	16½	16¼	
5½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	2	5	5	5	Sep 18
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	132	132	132	
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10½	10¼	10¼	A'g 31
14½	11⅝	Allied Mi ½a	4	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
6½	4	Allied St .45a	10	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
61	44	Allied St pf 5	2	58¼	58¼	58¼	Sep 17
30¼	22	Allis-C M ¾a	3	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
18¾	14½	Alpha P C ¼a	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
1½	½	Amal Leather	3	¾	¾	¾	
18½	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 20
61	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	60	60	60	Sep 19
23¼	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	Sep 19
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	3	39¼	38½	39½	+1½
7¾	5½	Am B N (.40g)	5	7½	7¼	7⅜	Sep 17
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ½a	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33	23	Am Br Sh .95a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Sep 18
2¼	1½	Am Cable & R	56	2¼	2½	2¼	
70½	56½	Am Can (3)	1	67½	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
169	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
73¾	55½	Am CF pf$4a	*2	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ½
20½	16	Am Ch&C1¾e	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	Sep 16
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¾
6	3½	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
22¾	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	2	15	15	15	Sep 19
10⅝	8⅞	Am DistUn	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
2	⅛	Am Ecaus TB	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep 18
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½g	6	19⅞	19	19⅞	+1¾
1½	A	Am & For Pow	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36⅜	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep 19
40½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	3	5	4⅞	5	
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	*2	29½	29½	29½	— ½
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Les	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 19
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	7	34	34	34	Sep 16
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	48	48	48	
2	1½	Am Ice	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
34	25	Am Ice pf	2	33	32½	32½	— ½
4	2¼	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3⅜	Sep 17
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Sep 14
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	2	7⅜	7½	7⅜	Sep 19
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	1	83	83	83	+1
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	11	12	11⅞	12	
5⅞	4	Am M & Met	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16	Am Metal (1)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
⅛	½	Am Pow & Lt	16	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	15½	APL$6p33¾k	4	18½	18½	18½	
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
4⅞	3¼	Am R&S .15e	39	4¾	4¾	4¾	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	5	9¾	9½	9⅝	
7½	4¾	Am Sat R ¼e	3	7½	7¼	7¼	
10¼	6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 19
4⅝	35½	Am Sm'ltg (2)	2	38¾	38½	38½	— ¼
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	40	144	144	144	
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	33	33	33	Sep 17
20½	16¾	Am Stl F 1½	6	18½	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
12	9¾	Am Stores ¾e	1	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10¼	10	10¼	Sep 17
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Sep 18
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	6	84	84	84	Sep 18
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep 16
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	8	118½	118	118½	+ ¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	3	41¼	41	41	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	8	43	42¾	43	
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	128½	128	128	— ½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	19	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	4	27¼	27	27½	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	45	45	45	Sep 18
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	56	56	56	—1
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Sep 16
28½	22⅝	Anacon (1½e)	7	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
17	12¾	Anchor H .30a	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
10	7½	Andes Cop ⅜a	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 17
35	27¾	Arch-D-M1¾a	2	32½	32½	32½	Sep 18
111⅛	106¾	Arm Del pf 7	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Sep 18
4½	2½	Armour III	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Sep 19
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	5	43½	43	43	—1
66	43	Arm III pf	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	Sep 17
29	21	Armstrong ¾a	10	26½	26½	26½	Sep 18
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	3	6½	6½	6½	Sep 19
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Sep 11
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	67	67	67	—2¼
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	2	63	62	63	+1
27¼	20	Associates 1	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Sep 16
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	12	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ¼
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	2	68⅜	68¼	68⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	19¾	At Cst L 1g	3	29	29	29	— ¼
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 10
23½	14¾	Atl Refin .55e	14	16¾	16¼	16½	— ¼
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep 9
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	50	50	50	Sep 19
9¼	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7½	7½	7½	Sep 15
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 18
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	6	3	3	3	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	9	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	6	3½	3	3⅛	Sep 19
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 18
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10¾	6¾	Barber Asphalt	2	10½	10½	10½	Sep 19
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 16
11½	8¾	Barnsdall .60	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
18½	12½	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13	13	13	
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep 18
25⅜	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	Sep 18
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	13	13	13	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	7	34⅜	34½	34½	— ⅛
14½	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.35	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
53¾	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53½	53½	53½	Sep 19
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	4	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Sep 17
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	4	23¾	23½	23¾	Sep 17
19¼	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17	17	17	
7¾	5½	Blaw-Knox¼e	3	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	12	12	12	Sep 18
21⅛	13½	Boeing Air 1e	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
35	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Sep 17
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	15	15	15	
21¾	18¾	Borden Co .90e	6	21¼	21½	21½	
26	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	2	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	25	Bower Roll 2a	3	29¾	29	29¾	Sep 15
18½	15	Brewing C ⅛a	2	20	20	20	+2¼
9¼	7¾	Bridg'p B1¼a	2	8	8	8	Sep 18
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Sep 19
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	29	29	29	Sep 2
43	30	Bristol-M1¼a	2	33	32¾	33	Sep 19
⅛	A	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 19
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ¼a	1	8	8	8	Sep 15
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Sep 17
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾a	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 8
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40a	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7¼	5¾	Budd Wh(1¼e)	2	6	6	6	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 18
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	5	25	25	25	Sep 18
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	9	18¼	18¼	18¼	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	5	54⅛	54	54	— ½
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add 45e	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	10	2¾	2½	2½	
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 19
21½	19¼	Butler of 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Sep 17
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Sep 18
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	3	7	6⅞	7	Sep 18
15⅛	10	Byron Jk ¾a	2	13½	13½	13⅝	Sep 19

C

19¼	16½	Calif Pk 1¾	1	18	18	18	Sep 17
51⅛	50¼	Calif P pf 2½	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	A	A	A	
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
12½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	3½	Canadian Pac	15	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
37½	29⅛	Cannon Mills 2	1	32	32	32	Sep 17
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 19
27¾	22⅞	Carpen S 1½e	2	23	23	23	
3	2¼	Carrier-6 .30e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
72	54¾	Case (J I)(7g)	5	67	66	66	— ¾
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	11	34	33	33	—1¼
21¾	15	Celanese 1¼e	13	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ⅜	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23¾	16	Cent Ag 1¾e	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	3	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Cent RR &U	2	3	3	3	Sep 17
18	11	Cen Violeta 1a	3	13½	13½	13½	Sep 19
¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 9
32½	27	Cerro de P (4)	4	34	33½	33½	
2¼	1¼	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19	15½	Chain Belt 3½e	2	15½	15½	15½	Sep 16
17	14½	Champ Pa ¼e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 17
8¼	5¼	Checker Cab	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 18
34¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	14	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
98	69	Ches & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅜	2⅜	Chi&E Ill A	⅛	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Chi Gr West	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
13⅜	8¼	Chi Gt W pf ¼k	2	13	13	13	
6¼	4¼	Chi Mail ¼g	3	6	6	6	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 19
39⅝	33	Chi Rl pf ser 3	1	34½	34¼	34½	Sep 18
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep 12
⅛	A	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 19
⅛	⅛	CRI & P Apf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 17
⅛	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	4	1½	1½	1½	Sep 18
11¾	8¼	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Sep 18
13⅜	11¼	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
2¼	1¼	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	
65⅞	43½	Chrysler 2¾a	6	60¾	60¾	60¾	
10¼	9	City I&F 1.20	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
37	28	Clark Eq 2¼a	4	36	36	36	+ ¼
29	22	Clev&R.5 (1e)	3	26¾	26½	26¾	Sep 15
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	4	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
36½	25⅜	Clett P 1¾e	1	32½	32½	32½	
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	Sep 18
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	A'g 15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	10	15	15	15	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½	1	104	104	104	+4⅛
15½	10¾	Collins & A	4	14¼	17⅞	14	
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	Sep 19
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .90e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	23	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	3	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
8⅞	5½	Columbia Pict	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 18
31	24	Colum Ppf2¼	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Sep 10
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	72½	72½	72½	—1
24½	16¼	Colum Credit 3	6	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
101	91½	Comi C pf 4½	1	100	100	100	Sep 18
28½	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	2	28	27⅞	27⅞	
105	100¼	Com Texpf 4½	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 4
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	11	9	9	9	
⅛	A	Com'th&South	16	A	A	A	— A
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	1	27½	27¾	27½	+ ⅛
23¾	17½	Con Ed 1.60e	17	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	Conde N .40a	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 16
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	16½	16½	16½	
21½	15	Consol Airc 1a	4	16½	16¼	16½	
11¾	9⅜	Cons Cig 1¾g	1	10	10	10	— ¼
7⅜	4	Cons Cop ¼e	13	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅛
⅛	⅜	Cons Flim Ind	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
9	7	Cons F pf ¾k	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 18
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 19
6¾	4¾	Consol Oil ⅓a	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8¼	⅝	Cons RR Cu pf	11	4½	4¼	4½	Sep 18
6⅛	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	5	8	7⅞	8	Sep 18
36	22	Consol'n-C pf	7	36	35½	36	Sep 18
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½a	1	87	86⅞	87	
13½	11⅜	Container ¾e	1	12½	12½	12½	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	6	99	98	99	Sep 16
28	21½	Cont Can 1e	4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	6	Cont D F ½e	1	6	6	6	Sep 18
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
4	2¾	Cont Met .40e	9	3¾	3¾	3⅝	
34	17	Cont O Del (1)	7	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	6	17	17	17	Sep 9
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 19
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½a	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	51⅝	51½	51½	
2⅜	2⅛	Coty Inc .15e	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Sep 18
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 18
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	10	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	7	15⅜	15½	15⅜	Sep 18
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 9
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	2	17½	17⅜	17½	Sep 19
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36¼	36¼	36¾	+ ½
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Sep 18
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	2	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	9	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾e	3	7¾	7¼	7¾	
85	74½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York City Seen Needing War Contracts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Although there has been "substantial improvement in war contract distribution to New York City in the past few weeks, the city must receive an ever-increasing amount of large war orders if widespread unemployment is to be averted, according to George A. Sloan, City Commissioner of Commerce and chairman of the Mayor's Business Advisory Committee. Mr. Sloan declared the exact totals of awards of war contracts to New York were a military secret, but indicated they had mounted to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Out of a total of 27,174 manufacturing plants in the city, 26,413 employ fewer than 100 workers, Mr. Sloan said. To assist these small concerns, he called for the setting up by the Federal Government of a New York City co-ordinating corporation to be staffed, directed and supervised by one or more of the leading engineering firms in the city.

Plan Outlined

This organization, to be a branch of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, would mobilize the productive capacity of all plants in the city and would be a prime contractor for all the city's war work, sub-contracting orders to plants throughout the city.

"Organized effort in production and management more than anything else is needed if the small plants are to have that type of engineering direction that characterizes the operations of larger plants," Mr. Sloan said. "The best is none too good for these thousands of small plants in the five boroughs of New York that are desperately anxious to do their part in war production."

Mr. Sloan disclosed that there were 368,386 persons registered on the city's relief rolls as of July 15. This figure decreased somewhat in August and September, chiefly because of the increase in war contracts and seasonal employment in the needle trades, he reported, emphasizing that workers in civilian non-defense durable goods and consumer goods face possible loss of employment when priority system completely shuts off the flow of raw materials.

The only way to avert such threatened unemployment is the conversion of such plants to war production, Mr. Sloan stressed, adding that the great majority of the city's plants could be converted, the only difficulty being for them to get war orders.

Mr. Sloan gave Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia much of the credit for bringing the plight of New York manufacturers to the attention of Washington authorities.

Kaiser Seeks Workers

Meanwhile it was announced that agents of Henry J. Kaiser, west coast shipbuilder, who has just signed contracts with the Government to build three big cargo airplanes, visited the city over the week-end in an effort to recruit workers for plants of the Kaiser company on the west coast. It was said the company was seeking about 20,000 workers, many unskilled, from the New York area.

The Kaiser agents discussed their labor needs with various governmental officials here. The office of United States Employment Service said that many technical details would have to be solved before workers could be sent to the west coast plants.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Abitibi P&P 5s 53 st	48	48	48
9	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	90	90
7	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72½	72¼	72¼
5	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
5	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
1	Am T&T 2½s 61	107½	107½	107½
9	Am T&T 3s 56	107	107	107
10	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
13	Arm Del 4s 55	101¾	101	101¾
29	AC Line 4½s 44 52	82¾	82½	82¾
21	AC Line 4½s 44	83¾	83	83
25	AC Line 5s 48	102	102	102
7	B&O 95 st A	29¼	29¼	29¼
6	B&O 95 st C	25½	25½	25½
88	B&O 2000 st D	29	29	29
21	B&O 96 s P	29½	29	29¼
64	B&O cv 60 st	24¼	23¾	23¾
8	B&O 4s 48	41	40¾	40¾
3	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 s	48½	48½	48½
6	B&O SW 50 st	102	102¾	103
2	Bell TPa 5s 60C	128¾	128¾	128¾
7	Beth Stl 3½s 52	102	102¾	103
1	Beth Stl 3½s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
37	Bost&Me 4½s 70	38	37½	37½
1	Bost & Me 4s 60	72¾	72¾	73
6	Can Pac 5s 54	94¼	94	94¼
8	Can Pac 4½s 60	89½	89	89½
6	Can Pac 4s perp	71¾	71¾	71¾
22	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7¾	7¾	7¾
6	Cen Pac 5s 60	56¼	56	56½
16	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83¼	82	82¼
36	Cen R R N J 5s 87	20¾	20¼	20¾
30	Certain-td 5½s 48	91	90½	91
7	C&O 3½s 96 D	103½	103¼	103½
27	Chi & Alton 3s 49	23½	23¾	23½
9	CB&Q 4½s 77	67½	67	67
5	CB&Q gen 4s 58	78¾	78¾	78¾
2	CB&Q 4s 111 49	95K	95¾	95¾
16	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	46½	46½	46½
3	Chi & E Ill inc 97	20¾	20¼	20¾
4	Chi Gt West 4s 88	31½	31½	31½
95	CM&P & Pac 5s 75	67½	67½	67½
215	CM&P&P a 5s 2000	16½	16¼	16¾
11	CM&SP 4½s 89 C	4¼	4	4¼
17	CM&SP gen 4s 89	44¼	44	44
60	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	44	43½	43¾
11	Chi&N gm 5s 87	23¾	23¾	23½
50	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	35½	35½	35½
9	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	3¾	3¼	3¼
17	Chi&NW 4s 87	23¾	23¾	23¾
12	Chi&NW 4s 87 st	34¾	34½	34½
184	CRI&P 4½s 52A	34¾	34½	34¾
13	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	18¼	17¾	18
331	CRI&P 4s 88	4¾	4¾	4¾
716	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	30¾	29½	30¼
23	CCC&StL 4½s 77	17¼	16½	17¼
8	Clev Un Term 4s 73	47½	47¾	47½
1	Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	67	67	67
6	Col&So 4½s 80	61	61	61
3	Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	26	25¾	26
10	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	91¼	91¼	91¼
40	Columbia G 5s 1961	91	91	91
1	Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	84¾	83½	85¾
23	ComlMack inc 69ww	108½	108½	108½
4	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	33½	33	33
1	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	108¾	108¾	108¾
11	Consum Pow 3½s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	CubaNoRy5½s 42rct	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	26½	26½	26½
1	Cuba RR 5½s 46 Rct	29¾	29¾	29¾
38	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	Del P&L 4¼s 69	57¼	57	57¼
76	D&R G 4½s 36	105½	105½	105½
207	D&RG 4s 36	22½	22¼	22½
45	D&RG West 5s 55	22¾	21¾	22
26	D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	5	4¾	5
98	D&RG West 5s 78	3	3	3
2	Det Ed 4s 65	19¾	19	19¾
3	Det Ed 3s 70	111½	111¾	111½
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
25	Erie 4½s 2015	110½	110½	110½
31	Erie 4s 95	54½	54	54½
4	Firestone T&R 3s 61	91¾	91½	91¾
32	Fla E Cst 5s 74	97½	97½	97½
3	Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	16¼	15¾	16¼
1	Gen El 3½s 52	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	96½	96½	96½
1	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82¾	82¾	82¾
10	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	82	82	82
2	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	96¾	96½	96¾
10	G Bay & W deb B	74	73¾	73¾
3	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	10	10	10
3	Housatonic 5s 37	89	89	89
1	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	89	89	89
1	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	46½	46½	46½
2	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	20¾	20¾	20¾
2	Ill Cent 3½s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
8	Ill Cent 4s 52	43½	43½	43½
15	Ill Cen 4s 53	51½	51½	51½
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¾	47¾	48
13	Ill Cen 4½s 66	47	47	47
2	Ill Cen 5s 55	44¾	44¾	44½
6	Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	55½	55½	55½
6	Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	43	42¾	43
23	I C&CSL&NO 5s 63A	63½	63½	63½
19	ICC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	49¼	49	49
17	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	45¼	45¼	45¼
1	Inland Stl 3s 61	77	76¾	76¾
3	Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
24	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	37¼	37¼	37¼
16	Int Gt Nor 6s 56 B	26¾	26½	26¾
15	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	25½	25¼	25¼
20	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	34¾	34½	34½
2	Int Paper 6s 55	105¼	105	105¼
3	Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
20	Int T&T 4½s 52	16½	16¼	16¾
16	Int T&T 5s 55	59	58¾	58¾
35	KCS&M Mem 4s 38	60¾	60¼	60¼
1	K C South 3s 50	61¾	60¾	61
4	KyInd T 4½s 61 ungtd	62¾	62¼	62½
2	Lac Gas 5½s 53	106½	106½	106½
3	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
6	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Leh C&N 4½s 54C	76½	76½	76½
1	Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	74¾	74¾	74¾
10	Leh Val NY 4½s '50	46	46	46
4	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	50¾	50¾	50¾
12	Lehigh Val 4½s 2003 st	38½	38½	38½
21	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	35	34¾	35
2	Lex & East 5s '65	33	32¾	33
1	Libby McN&L 4s '55	116	116	116
45	Lou&N 4½s 2003	106½	106½	106½
7	Louis & N 1st 4½s 2003	92¼	91¼	92¼
9	Lou&NSo 2d M 4s '52	85¾	85¾	86¾
1	L & N 3s '80 St L	91	90½	91
4	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	84	84	84
1	Mid&Nor 1st 4½s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
14	M S P & S 4s '34 ct	60	60	60
34	MSP&SSM ch 4s '38	83¾	83¾	83¾
18	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	15¾	15½	15½
82	M-K-Tex ad 5s '67	38	37¾	37¾
11	M-K-H 4½s '78	21½	21	21¼
19	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	15¾	15¾	16¼
8	M-K-Tex 4s '62	42	42	42
14	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	31	31	31
24	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	3	3	3
95	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35¾	35½	35¾
17	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35¾	35½	35¾
7	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	35½	35½	35½
13	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35½	35¼	35¼
177	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	35	35	35
4	Mohawk Mal 4s 91	6¾	6½	6½
4	Mon W Pa Pub Sv 6s65	48¼	48¼	48¼
1	Mont Pow 3s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Mor Essex 5s 55	104	104	104
2	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	39	39	39
3	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	35¾	35¾	35¾
10	Nat Dairy 3½s 60	38¾	38¾	38¾
1	Nat Steel 3s 65	105¼	105	105
10	N Eng RR 4s 45	10½	10½	10½
4	N Ork Term 4s 53	65	65	65
2	NO Tex & M 5s 44A	80	80½	80½
1	NO Tex & M 4½s 56	45	45	45
10	NO Tex & M 4s 56	55¾	55½	55¾
1	NO Tex & M 4s 56B	52	52	52
10	NO Tex M 4½s 56	40¾	40	40¾
2	NY & Putnam 4s 93	44¾	44¾	44¾
41	NYC rfg 5s 2013	52⅝	52½	52⅝
117	NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¼	47⅞	48
12	NYC cn 4s 98	51½	51	51½
12	NYC 3½s 98	98½	98	98½
165	NYC cv 3½s 52	65½	64½	65½
4	NYC & HR 3½s 97	73¼	73¼	73¼
2	NYC Le Sh 3½s 98	84	84	84
11	NY Chi & St L 4s 50	49¾	49	49¾
7	NY Chi & St L 6½s 74A	99¼	99	99
38	NY Chi & St L 4¼s 78	77	76½	77
15	NY Chi & St L 3¼s 47	63¼	63	63
50	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	100	100	100
20	NYNH&H cli 6s 40	47¾	47¼	47½
58	NYNH&H 4½s 67	60¾	60¼	60¼
11	NYNH&H 4s 47	43¾	43¾	43¾
6	NYNH&H 4s 56	39¼	39¼	39¼
8	NYNH&H 4s 57	39¾	39¼	39¼
1	NYNH&H 3½s 54	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	NYNH&H 3½s 47	37¼	37¼	37¼
38	NY O&W rfg 4s 92	37	37	37
10	NY O&W gen 4s 55	7½	7½	7½
1	NY Steam 3½s 63	2¼	2¼	2½
11	NY S&W gen 5s 40	106¾	106¾	106¾
38	NY C&W rfg 5s 37	11¾	11½	11¾
35	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	27	36½	36¾
10	Niagara Fls P 3½s 66	8	8	8
2	NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	108¾	108½	108½
13	Nor&So cv 5s 2014	110½	110¼	110½
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047	32½	32¼	32½
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
1	Nor Pac 5s 947 D	55½	55¼	55¾
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56¾	55¾	55¾
2	Nor Pac 4s 97	51	50¾	51
2	Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	73¾	73½	73½
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	71½	71⅛	71½
1	Ohio Ed 4s 65	42	42	42
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	107¾	107⅞	107⅞
6	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	104½	104½	104½
2	Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107¾	107¼	107¼
3	Pac G&E 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Para Bway 3s 55 ct	111	110¾	111
16	Para Pict 4s 56	70	70	70
2	Pen Co 4s 52 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
22	Pen Co 4s 63	108	108	108
3	Pen Oh&Del 4½s 77	103	102¾	103
8	Pen P&L 4½s 74	101	101	101
3	Pen P&L 3½s 69	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Pen RRgen 5s 68	106	106	106
6	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108½	108½	108½
19	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	101¾	101½	101¾
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	89¾	89½	89½
8	Pen RR 4s 48	97	97	97
2	Pen RR 3¾s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Pen RR 3½s 52	89½	89½	89½
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	89	89	89
3	Pere Marq 5s 56	111¾	111¾	111¾
8	Pere Marq 4½s 56	71¾	71¾	71¾
3	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	61¾	61¼	61¼
1	Phila Co 4½s 61	106	106	106
2	Phil Elec 3½s 67	96¼	96¼	96¼
10	Phil El 2¾s 71	111¾	111¾	111¾
62	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	102½	102½	102½
62	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	10¾	10¾	10¾
4	PCC&StL 4½s 77	32	32	32
2	Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99½	99¼	99½
1	Pitts&Wva 4½s 58A	100	100	100
13	Port Gen El 4½s 60	59	59	59
6	Prov Sec 4s 57	86½	86½	86½
12	Readg 4½s 97A	74	74¼	74¼
77	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75¾	75½	75½
1	Republic Steel 4½s 61	81	80	81
1	Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
102	Rio Ge Wes 1st 4s 39	102	102	102
83	Rio Gr W 1st 4s 40	59¾	58½	59¾
20	RIArk&La 4½s 34	29¼	28¼	29
2	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	17¼	16¾	17½
4	StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	St LPeo&NW 5s 48	76	76	76
47	St L S F 5s 50D	46	46	46
23	St L S F 5s B 50 ct	23¼	23	23
237	St L S F 4½s 78	22¾	22¾	23
1	St L S F 4½s 78ct	21½	21½	21½
121	St L S F 4s 50 A	20¾	20¾	20¾
35	St L SW 5s 52	20	19¾	20
33	St L SW rfg 5s 90	19¼	19½	19¾
1	St L SW 4s 89	55¾	55¾	55¾
6	St P&K Sh L 4½s 41	35½	33¾	35
102	Seab A L cn 6s45	76	76	76
7	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	12½	12½	12½
1	Sea A L aj 5s 49	12½	12	12
8	Sea A L 4s 50 unst	11¾	11¾	11¾
16	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3¼	3	3
1	Sea AL rfg 4s 59 st	22¼	22	22¼
14	Sou Pac 4½s 68	22¼	22¼	22¼
21	Sou Pac 4½s 81	10¼	9¾	10⅛
30	So Pac 4½s 69	9¼	9¼	9¼
42	So Pac rfg 4s 55	9¾	9¾	9¾
114	So Pac clt 4s 49	54	53¾	53¾
4	So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	53¼	53¼	53¼
75	So Pac 3¾s 46	70	69¾	70
6	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	70½	68¾	70½
10	So Pac S F Ter 4s 50	64¾	64¾	64¾
11	South Ry 6½s 56	68½	68¼	68½
3	South Ry gen 6s 56	91	90¾	91
4	South Ry Cn 5s 94	87½	87½	87½
5	South Ry gen 4s 56	93¼	93¼	93¼
12	So Ry 4s St L 51	66½	66¾	66¾
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	88½	88½	88½
2	Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	112½	112½	112½
23	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	100½	100½	100½
1	Tex&Pac5s 80 D	65¼	65	65
16	Third Ave aj 5s 60	66¼	65¼	65¼
5	Third Ave 4s 60	20¼	20¼	20¼
5	T St L&W 4s 50	60¼	60	60
1	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	90	90	90
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Un Pac 3½s 80	109¼	109	109
3	Un Pac 3½s 71	108	108	108
15	Unit Drug 5s 53	98	97½	98
5	U S Steel 2.10s 49	101	101	101
16	Utah P&L 5s 44	96¾	96½	96¼
2	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	27½	27½	27½
19	Wabash 4½s 91	27½	27½	27½
26	Wabash 4s 81	32¼	32	32¼
3	Wabash 4s 71	41	40¾	40¾
2	Walwrth 4s 55	81	81	81
2	Warner Bros 6s 48	86	86¼	86¼
2	West Shore 4s 2361	101½	101¼	101½
2	West Va Pa&P 3s '54	46¾	46¾	46¾
10	Westn Md. 5½s '77 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	93¾	93¾	93¾
23	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	36¾	36½	36¾
1	Western Un 5s '51	36½	36¼	36¼
12	Western Un 5s 60	85½	85½	85½
8	Western Un 4½s '50	83¾	83¼	83¾
5	West El&Mfg 2¼s '81	84¾	84¾	84¾
4	Wheel Stl 3½s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Wilson & Co 4s '55	92	92	92
10	Wis Cen 4s '49	106	106	106
16	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	50½	50¼	50½
1	Young S&C cv 4s '48	16¾	16¾	16¾
9	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	101¾	101⅝	101¾
8	Argentine 4½s '48	71¾	71¼	71¾
8	Argentine 4½s '71	92½	92½	92½
2	Australia 5s '57	79½	79½	79½
5	Australia 4½s '56	73½	73½	73½
1	Belgium 6½s '49	67¼	67¼	67¼
1	Belgium 6s '55	100	100	100
2	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	100	100	100
21	uen A 4½s 77	31½	31½	31¼
1	Canada 5s 52	62¼	62	62¼
15	Canada 2½s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Chile MtBk6²⁴s61asd	100½	100½	100½
12	Chile 6s 60 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
6	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18½	18½	18½
7	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18½	18½	18½
5	Chile 6s 61 Sept	18¼	18½	18¼
4	Chile 6s 61 Sept. asd	19¾	19¾	19¾
3	Colombo 3s 70	18½	18½	18¼
4	Cuba 4½s 77	36¼	36¼	36¼
49	Peru 7s 59	75½	75½	75½
25	Medullin Mun 6½s 54	13½	13½	13½
1	Peru 1st 6s 60	14¼	14¼	14¼
3	Poland 8s 50	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	Rio de Jan 8s 53	9¾	9¾	9¾
6	Sant Fe (Prov) 4s 64	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Sao Paulo St 8s 36	68¼	68¼	68¼
3	Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	42½	42½	42½
5	Urug a] 3¾s 46 4½s 79	6½	6½	6½
8	Urug 4½s 4½s 78	57½	57½	57½

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 6,852,000; previous day, 4,469,300; week ago, 12,036,700; year ago, 4,632,400; two years ago, 8,406,300. Jan. 1 to date, 1,562,766,000; year ago 1,525,721,800; two years ago, 1,115,487,800.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16	17¼
Bank of New York (14)	287	297
Bankers Trust (1.40)	38½	40½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	85½	89½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	77½	80¾
Chase National (1.40)	28¼	28¼
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	37¼	39¼
Commercial (8)	161	169
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	11½	12¾
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40)	34¼	35¼
Empire Trust (3)	45¾	48¾
First National (80)	1188	1218
Guaranty Trust (12)	340	365
Irving Trust (.60)	110¾	115
Kings County (80)	1115	1165
Lawyers Trust (1)	24	27
Manufacturers Trust (2)	34½	36¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	51¾	53¾
National City (1)	28¼	27¾
New York Trust (3½)	69¾	72¼
Public (1½)	27¾	29¼
Title Guar & Trust	2¾	2¾
United States (80a)	1030	1070

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	
First National (2)	37½	39¾
Merchants National (12)	280	300
†New England Trust (30)	†400	
National Rockland (2)	37	45
National Shawmut (1)	19	20½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	126
†State Street Trust (8)	220	240
United States Trust (.80)	6¾	8
United States Trust pf (.80)	12½	14¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	5

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	32½	35¼
Continental Illinois (4)	68¼	73¼
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	34½	36¾

Canada Plans Third Victory Loan

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's Third Victory Loan campaign, with the objective set at $750,000,000, will be opened on Oct. 19, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced.

G. R. Kinney Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—G. R. Kinney Co., shoe manufacturers, reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $302,885, equal to 46 cents a share, compared with $267,331, or 19 cents a share, in the first half of 1941.

Coal Miners, Management Voice All-Out War Effort

Washington, Pa.: Labor and management joined here in launching the first big "victory committee" of the coal industry designed to stimulate output, which has dropped as much as one-half a ton a day per man in most districts since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Approximately 150 representatives of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, second largest commercial soft coal producer, and members of the United Mine Workers from the concern's 16 mines pledged support to an all-out-for-war production drive at the meeting Saturday night.

Other committees are being formed in the industry.

J. B. Morrow, president of the company, stressed the fact that for the duration it would be his policy to inquire of every proposal: "Will it help to win the war?"

While the nation's total coal production this year will likely exceed that of any other in two decades, that will be due to steadier work and reopening of many mines, a survey discloses.

Output Falls Off

One of the biggest companies in West Virginia, in a report found typical of the industry, said it produced an average of 5.51 tons for each man employed in July, 1941, and 5.50 tons in December but only 5.11 tons in July, 1942. One group of mines employing 4,000 men had 2,200 man-days lost in one week last July due to absenteeism.

The production drop has been accompanied by increasing talk among miners for higher pay. The convention of anthracite miners last week suggested a $2 a day day boost to the present $7 a day minimum for seven hours work.

In Mobile, Ala., workers whose objections to a five-cent ferry charge virtually halted production for two days at the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company were called back to their jobs today, apparently resigned to paying the fee.

Some 800 members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.) voted last night to accept the charge and return to work after Walter S. Pollard, Jr., a member of the War Production Board's labor division, said it could not be eliminated.

The two ferries were placed into service by the city of Mobile at the request of the U. S. Maritime Commission. They replaced a free company ferry.

L. R. Sanford, regional construction director for the Maritime Commission, said the work stoppage would prevent the concern from delivering one of the new Liberty ships scheduled for completion this month and work on other vessels had been thrown off schedule.

Washington: Wage increases of three cents an hour for employees of cement companies in California were ordered by the War Labor Board to equalize wages with a 15 per cent increase in living costs between January 1941 and May 1942.

The companies involved are the Monolith Portland Cement Company, Monolith, Calif.; California Portland Cement Company, Colton, Calif.; Riverside Cement Company, Riverside, Calif.; and the Southwestern Portland Cement Company, Victorville, Calif.

Battery Walkout Ended

Depew, N. Y.: Leaders of striking employees at the National Battery Company agreed to end a walkout and submit their demands for a wage increase to a referee appointed by the War Labor Board, U. S. Conciliator Clarence M. Lamotte said.

The decision was reached at a conference attended by company and C. I. O. United Automobile Workers officials.

Mr. Lamotte asserted the U. A. W.-C. I. O. is seeking a 17-cent hourly wage increase above the present average scale of "about 86 cents," and equal pay for women performing the same work as men.

Earlier, William S. Hilger, U. A. W.-C. I. O. international representative, requested that the Federal Government take over and operate the plant.

Terre Haute, Ind: Delegates from district 11, United Mine Workers of America, bolted the state convention of the Indiana Industrial Union Council in protest against a resolution condemning John L. Lewis, international president of the Mine Workers Union.

The resolution condemned Mr. Lewis for "disruptive and defeatist" activities and was included

Commerce and Finance

WPB Head Moves to Further Centralize War Output Control

Business and Industry

Silver Solons Decry Repeal Bill by Celler

WASHINGTON (AP)—New measures to repeal the silver purchase acts, introduced by Representative Emanuel Celler (D-NY), brought the cry from western Congressmen today that eastern bankers were seeking to revise the monetary system under a cloak of wartime necessity.

Declaring that the burial of 1,361,000,000 ounces of monetary silver at West Point, "sorely needed by industries," was "asinine and scandalous," Mr. Celler proposed to repeal the 1934 act which requires the Treasury to buy silver until it attains a 3 to 1 ratio with gold in the monetary system and the 1939 law which requires the Treasury to buy all domestically-mined silver at 71.111 cents an ounce.

Sees Bill Laid on Shelf

The bills, introduced Thursday, were referred to the Ways and Means and the Coinage Committees, respectively. Opponents generally expressed the expectation that they would remain on the committee tables.

"If they show any signs of life, we'll present a united front against them," Representative William Hill (R-Colo.) commented.

"These boys from New York have had enough to say about the country's finances. They've put us in an awful hole. If we're going to start overhauling the monetary system, then let's go all the way and not just talk about silver."

Similarly Representative John Murdock (D-Ariz.) told interviewers that "the Eastern bankers seem to have the idea that silver has no place in the monetary system—that it is good only as a commodity," a conception he said was erroneous.

Representative J. W. Robinson (D-Utah) remarked that "other metals are taken out of the ground with silver—metals such as zinc, lead and copper—and the fact that the Government pays a good price for silver permits the mine operators to produce cheaply those other minerals which are so vital to the war effort."

Hits the Silver States

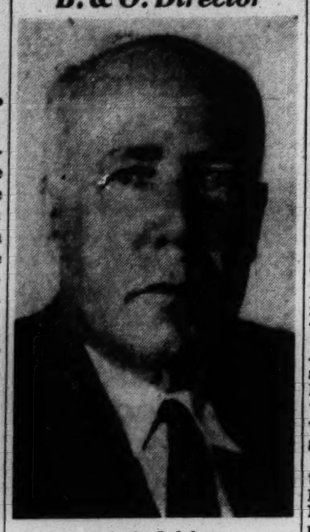
Mr. Celler told the House that the country's annual silver production was 70,000,000 ounces, "far more than is necessary to meet the needs of defense and normal industries," but that because of the silver laws none of this was available to industry but "must be bought up by the government and buried."

He termed this situation "the result of the machinations of the formidable silver states" and advocated repeal of the laws to enable "those industries in need of silver to compete fairly with the Government for its purchase."

A similar repealer, by Senator Theodore Green (D-R.I.), is pending in the Senate. Western Senators conferred on this bill Friday with Alex I. Henderson, deputy director-general of the War Production Board's operations division, after which Senators McCarran (D-Nev.) and Johnson (D-Colo.) reported that the WPB was not interested in the measure.

Mr. Henderson issued a statement earlier in the week reporting that all the Treasury's non-monetary silver, some 5,000,000 ounces, was being made available to war industries. The statement said that if the war is prolonged, "steps will be taken to make additional Treasury silver available," but this reference was not amplified.

B. & O. Director



Crispin Oglebay

Elected a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Mr. Oglebay is President of Oglebay, Norton & Co. of Cleveland.

Living Costs Rise In August in 46 Of 70 Cities Surveyed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Living costs for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers rose from July to August in 46 of the 70 cities surveyed each month by the National Industrial Conference Board, it was announced here today.

In nine cities the cost of living advanced 1 per cent or more; no change occurred in four cities, while in 20, costs were lower by .1 to 1.1 per cent, the board reported. In the nation as a whole, living costs rose .3 per cent, due chiefly to the .8 per cent increase in food prices, it said.

"The cost of living was higher this August than in August, 1941, in all the cities for which comparable figures are available," the board declared. "It rose above the level of a year ago from 6.8 per cent in Grand Rapids, the smallest increase shown, to 15.3 in Oakland, the largest. For the United States as a whole, the cost of living increased 9.17 per cent during the 12-month period."

Nelson Shifts Key Men In Control Move

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, in another move to centralize control over war production in his own hands, has drafted the chairman of the Army-Navy Munitions Board as one of his key assistants.

Following his selection of Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric, as WPB's top production man, with authority over high Army and Navy officers, Mr. Nelson announced that Ferdinand Eberstadt would leave the Munitions Board and join WPB as vice-Chairman in charge of programs and scheduling.

Simultaneously, Mr. Nelson transferred James S. Knowlson his long-time friend, from the duties Mr. Eberstadt will assume and announced that Mr. Knowlson would devote his full time to the "general task of integrating the American and British production and supply programs."

Mr. Nelson's Deputy

Mr. Knowlson will be Mr. Nelson's deputy on the combined production and resources board.

Mr. Eberstadt also replaces Mr. Knowlson as chairman of the WPB requirements committee. This group is charged with distributing available materials to meet the needs of the armed services, lend-lease and civilian supply.

There was no indication whether the once-powerful Army-Navy Munitions Board would be dissolved, but it appeared clear that many of its important functions now had been absorbed by WPB.

Mr. Eberstadt will determine schedules and programs, while Mr. Wilson's production executive committee will be charged with the job of seeing that they are achieved.

Under the new setup, Mr. Eberstadt will have full responsibility for making materials available to meet these programs and schedlues. In a move to centralize control of materials in connection with their allocation and allotment, Mr. Nelson directed that Ernest Kanzler, recently appointed WPB director-general for operation, report through Mr. Eberstadt rather than Mr. Knowlson.

Fourth Vice-Chairman

Mr. Eberstadt becomes the fourth vice-chairman of WPB. In addition to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Knowlson, the other is William L. Batt, who acts as Mr. Nelson's immediate deputy in various matters affecting the organization.

The potent production executive committee brings together for the first time ranking officials of WPB, the Army, the Army Air Corps, the Navy and the Maritime Commission for twice-weekly checks on production. The members are: Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the Army services of supply; Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, in charge of the Army Air Force materials command; Vice Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, director of procurement and matériel for the Navy; and Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

FDIC Says Banks' Assets, Liabilities In Top Condition

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation said that the nation's banks entered the war with assets and liabilities in the best condition ever, but the agency indicated concern over the declining ratio of capital to resources.

"The growth in the resources of the banking system," the FDIC said in its report for the 1941 calendar year, "without a corresponding increase in the capital of the banks, has diluted the margin of protection at the very time the banking system faces a critical period. Moreover, there is reason to believe that these tendencies will continue, perhaps at an accelerated rate."

Discussing improvement in the quality of assets, the FDIC said that its examiners had criticized less than 10 per cent of assets held by banks last year, whereas in 1933 and 1934 they had criticized more than a third of them.

The rapid changes caused by the war, the corporation asserted, have changed the outlook for assets, with the result that some notes formerly appearing to be readily collectible have become of doubtful quality or may have to be written off, while some securities heretofore regarded as good for bank investment have been adversely affected.

Timken-Detroit Axle Net Increases in Fiscal Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The Timken-Detroit Axle Co. and domestic subsidiaries had net profit in the fiscal year ended June 30 of $5,205,190, equal to $5.25 a share on the capital stock, Willard F. Rockwell, President, said in a statement to stockholders.

This result was after setting aside $1,250,000 for obsolescence and a total state and federal tax bill of $34,500,000.

In the preceding fiscal year net profit of $4,972,038 was equal to $5.01 a share after providing $12,000,000 for state and federal taxes.

Mr. Rockwell said continued heavy demand for the company's products for war purposes had created a situation where the volume of production was disproportionate to capital and resources and the directors had authorized a 10-year loan of $10,000,000 to be retired at the rate of $1,000,000 or more annually and bearing 3 per cent interest. Two large insurance companies made the loan.

Western Union-Postal Merger Barriers Seen Lacking Merit

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An interesting contrast in old and new ways of doing things can be seen in a comparison between the current project to "concentrate" the cane sugar refining industry in the United States, along the line of British concentration of industry in "nuclear" works, and the endlessly dragged out effort to get some kind of merger between the two competing telegraph companies in the United States, the Western Union and its impoverished little brother, the Postal Telegraph Company. The new way is being followed in sugar refining, the old way in the telegraph business.

The contrast is the more odd because the cane sugar refining industry is a typical competitive "private" industry, only by the most far-fetched stretch of the New Deal imagination to be called a public utility or a monopoly. In fact its competitive nature has been maintained intact inside the corpus of the essentially monopolistic or cartel organization of the American sugar industry, in effect since the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act was passed in 1934. Yet it is presently to be reorganized and concentrated tightly into a handful of "nuclear" plants for the sake of some small economies in skilled manpower, equipment, and warehouse space which will be released to the war effort.

Reasons for a Merger

On the other hand, the telegraph industry, though competitive in practice, is regarded by all as a public utility. It competes with the telephone monopoly and the post office monopoly. And it is the only public utility in the United States which has not been permitted the right of monopolistic consolidation and the status of a controlled monopoly.

Competing telephone companies, power companies, and railroad companies can now consolidate—but not telegraph companies. Under the Sherman Act they must continue competitively wasting manpower and copper, and the whole effort now being made to put through Congress a bill for permissive consolidation of Western Union and Postal is merely (in essence) an effort to breach the Sherman Act for the telegraph industry just as it is now conventionally breached for all other natural monopolies.

Fundamental argument for a telegraph merger is the same as the fundamental argument for concentration of the cane sugar refining industry—over-capacity and duplication—but it is a many times weightier argument in the telegraph picture. Nobody seems ever to have given a good economic reason for the existence of Postal.

Why Does Postal Survive

It went through the bankruptcy wringer two years ago, yet it is currently—at the height of the greatest period of business activity in American history — running deeply in the red.

Apparently, unlike any other business venture on earth at the moment, Postal loses more money, the more business it takes. It lost about $450,000 before depreciation in 1940, $600,000 in 1941, and is currently losing about $300,000 a month on the same basis. It went through the bankruptcy wringer in 1940 and has no fixed charges, but is accumulating them month by month in the form of RFC loans; it already owes the RFC about $7,000,000. All this despite the fact that its wage rates run generally about 30 per cent below those of its big brother, Western Union.

For about 13,000 miles, Postal wires parallel those of Western Union and it is estimated that a merger would permit the taking down of some 100,000 miles of wires which would yield some 10,000 tons of copper alone for other purposes. The Army favors merger, the Navy favors merger, Western Union favors merger, Postal Telegraph favors merger, the Senate Commerce Committee favors merger, the House Commerce Committee favors merger, Jesse Jones favors merger, "the Administration" favors merger, but an actual merger is still far, far away.

Difficulties in the way of the merger appear to be three—all of them familiar. One is labor. One is politics. One is a bureau.

Labor Opposes Merger

Labor, in the shape of the C. I. O., opposes the merger. Its argument, as presented before the Senate Commerce Committee, is that the industry is near capacity, and personnel is short and getting shorter. A more likely reason is that the Postal Union, the American Communications Association, is C. I. O., whereas the Western Union employees are largely A. F. of L.

Furthermore there are plums to be gained out of Western Union (which is making money) by employees of Postal (which is losing money) in the manner in which Postal employees—some of whom would be useful and some of whom naturally could be dispensed with in a merger—are taken over. So far as the capacity argument is concerned, Western Union could handle Postal's business and still release perhaps 4,000 teletypes to the Army and the above-mentioned 10,000 tons of copper to the WPB and have capacity left over.

The capacity of telegraph wires with the modern use of carrier circuits is pretty nearly unlimited. An additional line-load requires only additional terminal facilities. The domestic radio circuits are closed down for the duration and there must already be considerable over-flow to Western Union from Telephone's long-lines, but the load is being carried, and if there is a shortage it is not in circuits but in manpower—a shortage which would be relieved by a merger.

Post-war as well as war-time conditions—if there is any substantial difference—argue for a merger. The telegraph industry is no monopoly, for it competes with telephone's long lines and after the war, with the use of pick-up and glider-release air mail service for small localities, it will have a powerful competitor in the commercial air lines. Only if it can get itself in the strongest financial and operating shape will it be able to meet such competition.

Brakes on Progress

The brake on technological progress in the telegraph industry has long been the humanitarian difficulty of technological unemployment. It has made installation of up-to-date equipment always more expensive. Western Union trained its Morse operators to be teletype operators, at Morse wages, until they were retired. If there ever was a time when technological unemployment was a minor factor in modernization it is now.

The second obstruction to a merger is politics. Congress is too wrapped up in price control and taxation to get around to permitting a telegraph merger until election.

And the third block is the Federal Communications Commission. The present Senate bill says that the merged company can discontinue offices and machinery only subject to FCC rule. The Western Union people say they don't know whether they could recommend a merger to their stockholders unless they know what the FCC will permit in the way of discontinuances. The FCC doesn't say; but it looks as though a nice problem will be involved of where the line will be drawn between managerial functions and bureaucratic authority. From a company point of view, if FCC lays down the rules as to what cities must have offices—fine; but if it lays down rules as to what blocks must have offices—not so good.

Bethlehem Steel, CIO Sign Contract

NEW YORK (AP)—A contract covering 78,000 employees of eight Atlantic coast shipyards has been signed by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuliding Workers (CIO).

Union officials described the agreement, which provides for an average wage increase of 7 per cent, as the most inclusive contract ever reached in the shipbuilding industry. The increase averages 8 cents an hour.

The pact, which applies to every Bethlehem yard in which the union has won collective bargaining elections, set minimum wages of $1.20 an hour for mechanics and 80.5 cents an hour for unskilled workers. It also specified maintenance of union membership and a voluntary check-off of union dues, as well as prohibiting strikes and lockouts.

The maintenance of membership and dues check-off clauses were ordered on September 1 by the War Labor Board, largely because similar practices have prevailed in other divisions of the Bethlehem Corporation.

Exchange Seat Price Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced that arrangements had been made for the transfer of a membership at $21,000, unchanged from the previous transaction.

Forced Savings Of $15 Billion Now Pondered

WASHINGTON (AP) — A program which would force Americans to buy some $15,000,000,000 worth of government bonds annually to aid in financing the war and controlling inflation may be laid before Congress after it disposes of the tax bill, it was learned.

Expected to involve either stiff increases in present and proposed taxes or the imposition of new ones, the program is to be worked out by a joint Congressional committee established by the revenue bill and directed to report by Dec. 1.

Working with this committee will be Secretary of the Treasuery Henry Morgenthau, who recently urged that Congress supplement present voluntary bond investments by levying against the amount of money individuals spend to provide a form of compulsory savings.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee expressed the belief that to be of any benefit in reducing the war deficit a compulsory savings program would have to produce between $12,000,000,000 and $15,000,000,000 yearly. He added that while taxation appeared the only feasible method of enforcing bond investments, there was some doubt that taxpayers could stand this additional burden on top of the high taxes they will pay under the new revenue measure.

"The Treasury ought to have submitted a compulsory savings plan a year ago, when we could have approached this problem by making gradual increases in taxes," he told reporters. "Now if we are to get anything like the amount that will be needed, we may have to make a sudden and sharp increase in taxes."

Senator George said it would require an average increase of about 20 per cent in the individual tax rate schedule to produce $1,000,000,000 monthly. Even if corporations were included in the compulsory savings program, he said the average individual tax rate increase might reach 15 per cent.

Thus an individual in the low income brackets, who will pay at the starting rate of 24 cents on each dollar of taxable income under the revenue bill, might have 39 cents taken from him, 15 of which he would get back after the war.

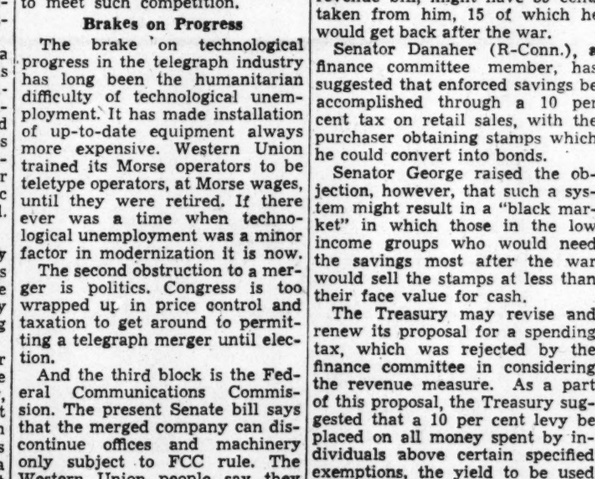
Senator Danaher (R-Conn.), a finance committee member, has suggested that enforced savings be accomplished through a 10 per cent tax on retail sales, with the purchaser obtaining stamps which he could convert into bonds.

Senator George raised the objection, however, that such a system might result in a "black market" in which those in the low income groups who would need the savings most after the war would sell the stamps at less than their face value for cash.

The Treasury may revise and renew its proposal for a spending tax, which was rejected by the finance committee in considering the revenue measure. As a part of this proposal, the Treasury suggested that a 10 per cent levy be placed on all money spent by individuals above certain specified exemptions, the yield to be used in financing war expenditures and returned to the taxpayers after the war.

The need for some form of compulsory savings has been stressed by Senatbrs Robert Taft (R-Ohio) and Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.), who contended that otherwise the Government would have to borrow about $30,000,000,000 from banks to meet its anticipated expenditures of $73,000,000,000 in the fiscal year ending next June 30. They viewed this prospective bank borrowing as holding grave dangers of inflation.

Monitor Index of Business Activity Continues Downtrend



Continuing the downtrend of the previous two weeks, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business declined during the week ended Sept. 12, 1942 to 130.7 (prel.). This compared with 131.7 for the preceding week and was slightly below the level of a month earlier. For the week ended Sept. 13, 1941, the index registered 117.3.

Declines in the reported totals for electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings were less than usual for the holiday week, but for bank debits outside New York City the drop was substantially sharper than seasonal.

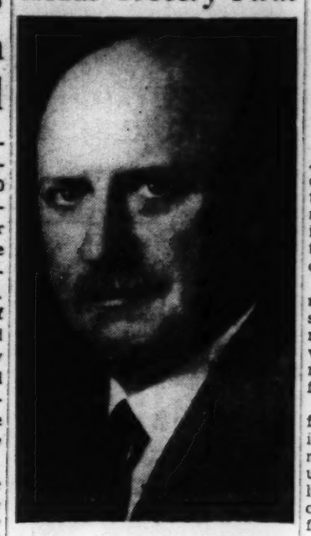
The further rise in the adjusted figure for power production carried the index close to the high level of three weeks previous. The other two components are substantially below the year's high.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sept. 12*	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
	1942	1942	1941
Combined index	130.7	131.7	117.3
Bk debits outside NYC	139.6	143.9	118.4
Elec power production	121.7	120.0	113.9
Misc. carloadings	131.0	130.6	118.3

*Preliminary.

Heads Grocery Firm



Charles M. Robertson

Elected President of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., succeeding the late Albert H. Morrill. Mr. Robertson has been a senior vice-president of the company for 12 years.

Reserve Board's Index Advances 3 Points in August

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's war production machinery continued to increase its pace during August and the first half of September, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Industrial output, now largely military, sent the board's seasonally adjusted index up three points during August to a level equal to 183 per cent of the 1935-1939 average. The rise was particularly marked in durable goods—the heavy war production — which climbed four points to 254 per cent of the five-year average.

Wholesale prices of farm products and of foods also showed further advances during August and early September, gaining a half point to 99.2 per cent of the 1926 average. The upswing was chiefly in livestock products, wheat, flour and tobacco.

Department store sales were up seven points over July, but were six points under August, 1941, despite an average price rise of 12 per cent.

Construction contracts dropped off sharply from the high June and July levels, apparently as the result of restrictions on private building. The board said that 84 per cent of construction awards during the first eight months of the year were for publicly financed projects, and that the percentage in recent months had been even higher.

Casualty Companies Consider New Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—A definite proposal concerning the cost of automobile liability insurance will be submitted by casualty companies at an early date to insurance authorities in the middle Atlantic, New England and nearby States, the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters announced.

The bureau, national rate fixing organization among casualty companies, said associated companies will hold a conference shortly to determine action on the proposed reduction in liability rates in connection with curtailed use of passenger automobiles.

The statement followed two days after insurance commissioners of New England and middle Atlantic states, Ohio and Illinois conferred in New York to urge quick action by the policy carriers.

General Classified

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United States and Canada

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—In quiet suburbs, 8-room bungalow. Full attic and full cellar. ½ acre ground. Near school. WI 3418.

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N. J.—Or small apartment, private home; quiet, within hour New York; 3 adults. Henricksen, 11 Wheaton, Rutherford.

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LADY wishes to contact party willing to share their Florida home for winter; references exchanged. 11 Benton St., Wellesley, Mass. Tel. WEL. 1683-W.

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N. Y. C., 606 West 113th St.—Spacious room, kitchen, bath; strictly fireproof; exceptional neighborhood; reduced to $45.00.

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BOSTON, Hotel Hemenway — To sublet, a sunny 3-room apartment, fireplace, unfurnished, $60. Call Waltham 0516 or Lef. 2966.

APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO business women with unfurnished apt., 3 large outside rooms or 4; cross ventilation; located not over 30 min. from Hoboken via Lackawanna R. R. or 10 min. bus from Weehawken, N. J.; state exposure and price. JANE WARNER, Suite 1706, 117 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

Future Output Farm Products Seen Dropping

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, said that although the nation's farms this year produced more than they "ever did before in all history," all factors pointed toward a decline in future output of foodstuffs.

"This year farm production rose nearly 17 per cent," Mr. Appleby said on the University of Chicago round table broadcast, "but this was because no other year on record has been as universally favorable to production.

"Apart from the weather, the farm labor shortage is becoming increasingly acute and agricultural machinery will steadily decline in usefulness. War needs will also limit the available amount of chemical fertilizers available to farmers."

Mr. Appleby said that prices of many commodities should not be based upon old farm parity levels because changing national needs and technological improvements in farming have made such a basis obsolete.

T. W. Schultz, of the Iowa State College Department of Economics, who participated with Mr. Appleby and Edward A. Duddy of the University of Chicago, Business School, said:

"It is probably not going to be necessary to ration all food products, but no price control will completely halt the inflationary tendencies without additional increases in taxes and forced savings to reduce consumer buying power."

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Congressional attention was focused last week-end on what was termed in some capital circles as an impending national food shortage, with one investigation already underway and another slated to start immediately.

The House Agriculture Committee, admittedly irked at Governmental attitude in regard to farm labor difficulties and what it termed the probability of "an acute food shortage," flatly stated that an investigation would start this week.

At the same time, the Senate Defense Investigating Committee announced it was already probing "the alarming prospect of a drastic meat shortage next year."

Committee spokesmen for both groups criticized manpower and other Federal officials who, they said, appeared to be "more interested in taking men away from the farms and putting them in industry than in making any provision for farm labor."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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BOSTON, 17 Marlboro St., next to Public Garden—Large and small rooms, semi-private baths; quiet atmosphere.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large sunny room on Beacon Street for business person; new apartment (1 adult). Aspinwall 1415.

N. Y. C., 101st St., Central Park West—Beautiful large double room, private bath; modern building; refined American family. AC. 4-4194.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Spacious bed-living room, twin beds; fireplace; telephone; 2 gentlemen. Call EM 0185.

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YOUNG lady desires light, cheerful furnished room or small apartment, vicinity East Forties, N. Y. C. Write Box S-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTREAL, QUE.—Paying guests would be appreciated in a refined home in Westmount. Excellent meals. Fl. 6710.

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ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP 6929.

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SALES: Soaps, oils, cosmetics	Att
BILLERS: Must type; transp	$25
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BOOKKEEPERS: Experienced	Att
OFFICE BOYS: No exp necessary	$18-23

WASHINGTON, D. C. — ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN! A man, Christian Scientist, is wanted to be night manager of a leading restaurant in Washington, D. C. There is plenty of opportunity for advancement as this store is one of a large chain extending from coast to coast. Please write to MR. BEMIS stating your experience. 1234 Connecticut Avenue N. W.

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TRAINEES FOR INSURANCE UNDWRTG	$20
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GAS STATION ATTENDANTS: Several	$21-$25
LIGHT DELIVERY TRUCK DRIVERS	$22-$31
MACHINISTS & TRAINEES: Sev	Up to 70c hr.
PORELADY: Factory exp	$25-$30
ELVATR OPERS: Stores, bldgs, others	$16-$20

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SEE NEXT PAGE

COMING
IN THE
Weekly Magazine Section
of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of Sept. 26, 1942

WAR'S DEVASTATION IN AMERICAN TIMBERLANDS By Don McCammond
Reports of war's inroads on American forests and examples of good forest management listed by the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate forest resources and conditions.

THE FARM WOMAN PITCHES IN By Carroll P. Streeter
What farm women are doing to help fill the nation's breadbaskets, working in the fields to release sons and hired men for the war fronts, in addition to homemaking, canning and even school teaching.

RUSSIA, BULWARK AGAINST THE AXIS By Samuel H. Cross
The first article of the second series of Harvard University Radio Board Talks on "The Fight for a Free World" considers the contribution of the Soviet Union to the cause of the United Nations.

INSIDE BARBED WIRE By Raoul Auernheimer
From his present haven in the United States, a former Viennese journalist relates some of his harrowing experiences in a Nazi concentration camp.

MAN THE LIFEBOAT! By Arthur Lumley
Description of the international work of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain and Ireland which rescues at sea seamen and airmen from any land.

ARABS IN THE ROCKIES By Carl R. Rasmus
A visit to the Lazy V V Ranch in Colorado where the finest Arabian horses are bred. Color photographs exhibit the beauty, vitality and strength of this fine imported breed.

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(Continued)

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OFFICE MANAGER or JUNIOR EXECUTIVE
EXPERIENCED IN analytical and statistical work, accounting, purchasing, liability insurance (pay-roll auditing), maintenance and general administrative.
NATIVE AMERICAN, 40, married, Protestant; liberal education in N. E. schools.
Minimum salary $2000; near Boston.
Reply Box K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving firm name, nature of business, preliminary outline of your requirements, indication of permanence, and telephone or address for evening or week-end contact.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, secretary, woman, long experience, familiar with all details office routine, qualified to fill any position. Write Box K-11, Suite 1860, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LADY desires office work. Also buying and selling experience in art store. Write Box M-22, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION companion to elderly lady wanted by refined, middle-aged woman; light housekeeping; in or near Boston; available October. Box K-41, Suite 1860, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED, educated, middle-aged Christian Scientist wishes position companion-housekeeper, with Christian Scientists; state duties, salary. Mrs. Mary F. Harrington, 110 Herkimer St., Bridgeport, Conn.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

AMERICAN primitive portraits and landscapes; early American miniatures on ivory; Old Dedham pottery. BESSIE HOWARD, 16 Arlington St., Boston, Ken. 5188.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—30 Herculease folding chairs. Also platform in four parts 7 ft. x 4 ft. x 8 in., belts together. As new. Reasonable terms Box K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Piano teacher, modern methods. Exceptional background and training. Residence or down town studio. SLigo 2449.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

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SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as soloist in Christian Science church within 20 miles south of Boston. Write Box E-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOIST—For Christian Science church in West Chester. Apply F. O. Box 163, Malvern, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday
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Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
615 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Phone 7345

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hoisery
600-60 MARKET STREET

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Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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HATS "THAT ARE DIFFERENT"
Unusual Values—$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95, $6.95
Open 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
1823 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
(Near Nebraska Avenue) WOodley 9231

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms and Accessories
FREDERICK'S Men's Wear
1435 H St. N. W. 701 H St. N. E.

Brumbley's
SINCE 1906
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1780 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

(Continued)

Authorized Service
LOCKHEED HYDRAULIC BRAKES
MILLER-DUDLEY Co.
1716 14th St. N.W. NORTH 9300

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
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Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

The Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
Painting and Interior Decorating
Paints—Varnishes
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

MATTRESSES REMADE
By Our Factory Experts
Labor $2.75
DAYS BEDDING CO.
164 Turner Street Tel. 467W

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

High Grade Coal
Coke and Wood
AUBURN CASH FUEL CO.
130 Minot Avenue, Corner Elm Street

Fall School Apparel
Sport Coats..... 9.50 to 16.50
Covert Slacks..... 5.95
Corduroy Slacks..... 3.95
Wool or Cravenette Fingertip Coats
COBB-WATSON CO.
57 COURT STREET

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BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rinzo
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S WARD BROS
73 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

CRONIN & ROOT
This name is associated with good clothing—hats and furnishing goods—at fair prices.
CRONIN & ROOT
127 Lisbon Street Lewiston

PORTLAND

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Back to School
Our School and College fashions are a treat to behold. We're completely ready to outfit you—from sweaters and skirts—to dormitory furnishings.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
"Center of Maine Living"
PORTLAND, MAINE

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVER
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Our Selection of DIAMOND RINGS priced from $50 upward is most complete
Recognized Standard of Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, FRUITS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

FASHION PARK CLOTHES
exclusively at
HARMON & NEWCOMB

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

College Clothes
Pert and Practical
that meet
Every Entrance Requirement
HARRY G. EMMONS

GRADE A
Guernsey Milk and Cream
From Our Own Herd
The drink that
Needs No Sugar
ROBERT L. STILSON

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

MANCHESTER

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
286 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3000-W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Phone 1261
Flowers for All Occasions
Stache Florist
685 SECOND STREET

JENNEY
A B C . . . Bring in your gas tickets but be sure to keep that car in good running order by letting us give it a proper greasing and oiling.
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
BROOK AND ELM STREETS

Permanents
Expertly and Carefully Done
All Kinds of Beauty Culture
MARY'S BEAUTY SHOP
18 HANOVER STREET

PENS AND PENCILS
Sets or Separate
For School or the Office
Have a reliable one from your Dependable Jeweler
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
926 Elm Street

FALL DRESSES COATS—SUITS
We are proud to offer you such lovely styles and fine materials
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Pariseau Presents
NEW COLLEGE HABITS
Very Much Worth Cultivating
PARISEAU'S

"Quality and Service"
Choice Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Best in Canned Goods
Phone 2130
R. HECKER & CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

NASHUA

Have an Individual Coiffure Created by
Isidore
YOUR HAIR STYLIST
48 Main Street Tel. 963

SPEARE DRY GOODS CO.
138-140 Main Street, Nashua
Headquarters for Quality
LUGGAGE

GABY'S
EXCLUSIVE SHOPPE
Millinery
85 West Pearl Street Nashua, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
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Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2273

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
235-237 THAMES STREET

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford *for all makes of cars* Henry's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

ESTD. 1812
GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Let Our Expert Furrier
Repair and Remodel Your Fur Coat
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
Lynchburg's Leading Furriers

BACK-TO-SCHOOL LUNCHES
GOOD FOODS FOR ALL AT
BIBEE'S

NEWPORT NEWS

Kamo Coal & Fuel Oil
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

New Fall
SCHOOL CLOTHES
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

HUELLER'S
"Clothes That Put the Man Across"
Newport News Virginia

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tidewater's Dominant Store
for style
RICE'S
FASHION CORNER
Where Freemason Crosses Granby

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
FAIRFAX
FAMILY LAUNDRY CORP.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NORFOLK

(Continued)

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
754 WEST 21ST STREET
PHONE 22389

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

SIEGEL AND LINCOLN
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
$5.00 to $6.50
Lincoln Boot Shop 124 Capitol St.
Seigels Shoe Co. 243 Capitol St.

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

THE HAT BOX
Keith Albee Building
Specializing in
Millinery—Gloves
Purses
Costume Jewelry

FOARD & HARWOOD
Shoes
for the Entire Family
Huntington's Oldest and Best Shoe Store
915 Fourth Avenue Tel. 5266

George H. Wright Co.
Men's Wearing Apparel
4th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 24203

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY STORE
Summer Hours: 9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
NOTE NEW PHONE NO. 7-0211

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 3-4815

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-6200, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

OTTAWA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUILDERS' and HOME HARDWARE
Japalac Paint
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
Phone 2-4211 410-416 Bank Street

Beesly's Drug Stores and Restaurants
90 Sparks St. and 220 Elgin St.
Next to Elgin Theatre

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 5-1478

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES
New Address
209 Sparks Street

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 5600
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

Toronto Dairies Limited
A Co-operative Company
Pure Dairy Products
661 Gerrard Street East
Telephone GLadstone 1131

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

ONTARIO

TORONTO

(Continued)

MEN'S SHIRTS
are finished on the latest equipment to please the most fastidious, folded with the buttons undone. May we do your shirts?
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS · RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans. Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4480
Reference Imperial Bank

· Dunfield's ·
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5131

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8403

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC
MONTREAL
(Continued)

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mansfield MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9491.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3380.

CLOTHES REPAIRING
SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/-. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

DRESSMAKING
"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3944.

DUPLICATING
BALANCE sheets, reports; prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 58 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

FLATS TO LET
Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 2-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£335 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES
For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925

POST VACANT
CHURCH END, FINCHLEY, N. 3.—Wanted, domestic help (exempt military service) for one lady; quiet, comfortable home. Box W-1680, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.
LONDON resident cook required immediately for Christian Science house (exempt military service). Apply secretary Hawthorne House, Hampstead Heath, N. W. 3.

POST WANTED
SECRETARY, shorthand typist, experienced private and office work, reliable (exempt military service) desires post. Box W-960, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

SERVICE ROOMS
LONDON, S. W. 1.—Comfort, quietness, cleanliness can be found at 6, Caroline Terrace, nr. Sloane Sq. Tel. Sloane 4271.

TEA ROOMS
Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
The MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Ness Temple Bar 7205

England
LONDON

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS And MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES
INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS
REPAIRS

HATS
DESIGNED and REMODELLED
MILDRED M. ROYLE
69, EBURY STREET, S. W. 1
Sloane 2227

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHITSTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6855
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

ENGLAND
LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 8691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

LONDON N.—Finchley
E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION

LONDON N.—Highgate
The Ideal Laundry (Hygiene) Ltd. Highgate Village, N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1870
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Hill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Wide World

One Solution to Gas Rationing

K. T. Stevens, movie actress, can drive for the duration and still meet the most rigid of gasoline rationing edicts. She is at the wheel of her specially-built miniature car, which travels 110 miles to the gallon (the average car does 15 miles) at a top speed of 32 miles per hour. The two-horsepower vehicle was designed by Martin Gaynor.

Dogs at Dunkirk

(Our Dumb Animals)

Remember the escape back to England of the British Army from Dunkirk? Eight hundred of those English soldiers carried with them back across the channel 800 dogs picked up by them in France, Belgium and Holland. These homeless dogs, their owners killed or fleeing from their homes, had simply been adopted by these eight hundred Tommies. How can you account for the rescue of these homeless dogs? "I can offer no explanation," writes the journalist who tells the story, "than that they were British and even the horrors of war could not deaden their love for dogs, especially dogs in distress."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aguilar, Brig. Gen. Francisco J. (frän-sēs′-kō ä′-gē-lär′)—Mexican Minister to the Vichy Government.

Cabanillas, Gen. Carlos Asensio (kär′-lōs ä-sän′-syō kä′-bä-nē′-lyäs)—Spain's new Army Minister.

Chuhsien (chü′-shyĕn′) — Town in western Chekiang Province, China.

Dasso, David (dä-vĕth′ thä′-sō)—Finance Minister of Peru.

Gutt, Camille (kä′-mē′-y' güt′) — Minister of Finance and War of the Belgian Government-in-Exile.

Jiménez, Antolín (än′-tō-lēn′ hē-mā′-näs) — Head of the newly formed "Legion of Mexican Guerrilla Fighters."

Lachal, Raymond (rä′-mōn′ lä′-shäl′) — Appointed by Pierre Laval as Commander of the new "Tricolor Legion" in France.

Pérez, Blas (bläs pā′-räth —Spain's new Minister of the Interior.

Rubio, Gustavo Cuervo (gōos-tä′-vō kwĕr′-vō rōō′-byō)—Vice-President of Cuba.

Said, Gen. Nuri es- (nōō′-rē äs′-sä-ēd′)—Prime Minister of Iraq.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Galápagos (gä-lä′-pä-gōs) —Ecuadorean islands southwest of the Panama Canal.

Mozdok (mōz-dōk′)—Town on the Terek River, Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Quito (kē′-tō) — Capital of Ecuador.

Terek (tyā′rĕk) — River of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ᵹ=eh in G. ich, ach; boŋ; yet; zh=s in azure.

Daily Quotation

Order is a lovely thing;
On disarray it lays its wing,
Teaching simplicity to sing.
ANNA HEMPSTEAD BRANCH

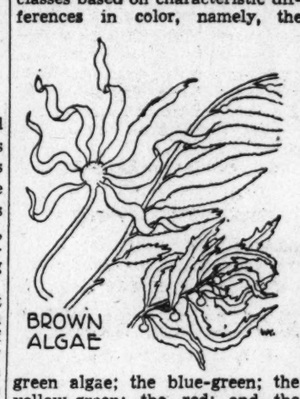
Did You Ever Wonder

What the Tallest Plant in the World Is?

When we think of tall plants, perhaps our first impulse might be to award the palm (no pun intended) to the slender desert palm, the graceful eucalyptus, or the giant sequoia, towering upwards of 300 feet in the air. Actually, however, trees are not the tallest plants in the world. That title is reserved for a form of algae.

Algae are the simplest forms of plant life. They vary in size from a single cell a thousandth of a millimeter across to a multicellular plant made up of uncounted millions of cells.

Algae are divided into five classes based on characteristic differences in color, namely, the



green algae; the blue-green; the yellow-green; the red; and the brown algae. It is among the brown algae that we find the longest plants in the world.

The brown algae, which include the common kelps, are marine plants, growing more or less near to shore. Their greatest enemy is the raging, swirling liquid medium in which they live, and adjacent shorelines are generally littered with torn and broken seaweed after a storm.

However, kelp is provided with staunch hold-fasts which anchor their bases firmly to rocks, while their leathery and resilient streamers are free to sweep harmlessly back and forth with the movements of the surrounding water.

Giant varieties of kelp found off the Pacific coast have been known to reach a height (or length, if you prefer) of between 1,000 and 1,500 feet. They are equipped with root-like structures which grip the marine rocks with such firmness and tenacity that the waves are more likely to break off a fragment of the rock or to carry away the rock itself rather than to tear the kelp loose from its foundation.

Ashes of kelp were much used in earlier times in making both glass and soap, and coastal farmers often spread kelp on their fields as fertilizer. —W. P. Keashey

Out of Necessity

Necessity mothered one of the world's most useful inventions one cold winter night in 1340, when a once-wealthy Englishman grown very poor searched among his scanty effects for a bed covering with which to keep himself warm. The only thing he could find was a piece of rough, bulky, unfinished cloth.

This cloth he proceeded to wrap about himself, and was pleasantly surprised to find how warm and comfortable it felt. Inventive by nature, this man, Thomas Blanket by name, was quick to recognize the value of this covering, and soon brought into general use the handy article we now know as the blanket.

Daily Anecdote

Good Listener

When Robert T. Lincoln arrived in London to begin his duties as U. S. Ambassador, a dinner was arranged in his honor by the eminent Gladstone. The latter was anxious to talk with the American, as Mr. Lincoln had gained considerable renown as a sparkling conversationalist.

Immediately after his arrival at the dinner, however, the British Prime Minister heard mention of a topic in which he was greatly interested. He began a recitation of his views, took them up one by one in full detail, and talked without pause until almost midnight.

As he summoned his carriage to return home, a friend asked him, "What did you think of Mr. Lincoln?"

"Charming," came the prompt reply. "Very charming, indeed, but I don't think much of his conversational ability."

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. S. S. Bennett, Piedmont, Calif.

Private Entrance

This dachshund is the proud possessor of an annex built on his master's home. The questioning glance of the family pet apparently discouraged any photographic views of the interior.

In Lighter Vein

Copy Boy's Rebuke

On the night of the New York primaries, says Editor & Publisher, a press association office in Washington got repeated calls from the White House for returns.

A copy boy, answering one call, asked a desk man for figures. "The White House isn't supposed to be interested in politics," cracked the desk man.

The boy picked up the phone and told 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue: "You folks aren't supposed to be interested in this stuff."

Exposing a Trade Secret

One Albany, N. Y., boy no longer wonders where he can get seed to grow macaroni, for now he knows.

His father wrote Ed W. Mitchell, farm advisor of General Electric's farm forum, the following letter:

"My son wishes me to grow macaroni. He has seen it in the stores five feet long, but I don't seem to be able to get the seed for it."

Mitchell replied: "Macaroni seed is generally sold under the common trade name of wheat; so next time ask for it by that name. On rich land, wheat will grow five feet tall—but it requires some processing before it finally emerges in the form of macaroni."

NEWS ITEM—NATIONAL CAMPAIGN, SEPT. 17th TO OCT. 1st, TO COLLECT OLD KEYS. THE METAL GOES TO UNCLE SAM, THE NET PROCEEDS TO THE USO.

I NEVER KNEW WE HAD SO MANY OLD KEYS-- WHAT SHALL I DO WITH THEM ?
I KNOW, MOTHER, - THE VICTORY KEY-KAN ON THE KORNER
BOY! AM I KEYED UP OVER THIS KAMPAIGN!
WE'LL SOON BE UNLOCKING THE DOOR TO TO-KEY-O
KEY-KAN
KEY-KAN
YES SIREE! RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
DON'T MON-KEY AROUND TOO LONG
DROP KEYS HERE
KEY-KAN DEPOSIT OLD KEYS HERE FOR VICTORY
L. F. VAN ZELM
PUT HIS AUTOMOBILE KEY IN BY MISTAKE
KEY-KAN

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What? No Cobwebs?* By LE PELLEY

WHAT DO YOU MEAN, SOMETHING'S WRONG WITH THE MILL BUT YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS ???
SOMETHING ISN'T AS IT SHOULD BE !!!
WHAT ISN'T AS IT SHOULD BE ?
THERE WAS SOMETHING... ...I'm JUST TRYING TO THINK...
OOOPS — NOW I KNOW WHAT IT WAS.... !!
ALL THAT OLD MACHINERY DIDN'T HAVE ANY COBWEBS ON IT !
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Another One-Way Conversation* By RODGERS

There didn't seem to be much doing today, so I thought I'd see if I could scrape up a conversation with Sponge-
"Hi, there, nice day isn't it?" I wagged "Is it?" is all I got as a reply—
"Well-er-r- do you think it's going to rain?" I asked- "How should I know?" said she-
"Well, aren't you glad the hot weather is almost over?" I tried again- "Oh, I suppose so," she yawned—
"Shucks!" I decided—
Rodger
"If I want a conversation around here I guess I'll have to go over in the corner and talk to myself!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe Saves His Face* By THE HAGERS

"To Lilly Duck I'd like to show This helmet I have knit," said Joe.

"A helmet! And a brilliant red. Please try it on," Miss Lilly said.

Joe did. She cried, "You left no place, In front or back, Joe, for your face!"

This helmet was especially made For blackouts," Joe said, undismayed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

One Unified Manpower Policy

The time has clearly come for promulgation of a unified manpower policy in the United States. There is need for men in the armed ranks, the factories, and on the farms; and the need all adds up to one thing: Place the men where they can individually do the most toward winning the war.

Every American agrees with this idea, a willingness to co-operate is widely in evidence, witnessed by the orderly raising of an army of 4,000,000 men by Selective Service with comparatively little criticism and a minimum of disruption. Yet, there is arising in connection with manpower a confusion of sight and sound.

Picture the situation confronting the college man of 18 or 19. He is on the one hand, told he can serve his country best by remaining in the classroom and studying those things which will fit him as an officer or as a specialist. On the other hand, he is under constant pressure from recruiting units who play band music in his ears and wave flags before his eyes and urge him to enlist. Then, he reads in the paper that Congress will be asked to lower the age limits so he can be drafted.

The married man, and the unmarried man with dependents, are told they will go, but there is confusion as to when. Also, there is contradiction whether they will have to go if the boys of 18 and 19 are drafted. The man with children is told he will go last, but General Hershey tells him to be ready by the last quarter of next year.

Picture the situation confronting the young worker. He is exhorted on the one hand to learn welding, machine work, or some other line useful in the war effort; he finds a war production job, and immediately is under pressure to enlist, and is told he can expect no deferment. Then, he is offered more pay by a rival concern and decides he had better make hay while he can in the few civilian months remaining to him.

Pirating of workers, allocation of contracts (especially in cases where politics is a motive) to areas where there is a scarcity of workers, rigidity on the part of some unions and certain employers which limits the best use of available men must all be supplanted by tighter control from Washington.

But before Washington can usefully allocate manpower it must control itself. There must be improved basic planning at the top. Recruiting, which has never been properly co-ordinated among the Army, Navy, Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission, must be ended. We have come, as General Hershey says, to the point where our abundance of manpower has become a scarcity. This means rationing. It means there must be one governing policy so the right man will be in the right place for the most effective war effort.

Continued good morale demands a start in this direction now. Under constitutional safeguards it need not be feared as totalitarian regimentation. It should be welcomed as simply setting up intelligent channels for the application of democratic co-operation.

Good News for Taxpayers

Time was when many an American was hardly conscious of Federal taxes —which he vaguely knew were collected through stamps affixed to barrels and boxes and, from time to time, on documents. The tax bill that used to cause him to growl and rumple his hair came from the assessor's or tax receiver's office in the City Hall.

No need to dwell upon how that picture has changed. Municipal taxes are high enough, in all conscience, but they have remained comparatively stationary.

Now, however, apparently realizing that many citizens—especially the householder who doesn't get war wages and whose living costs have risen—are having a difficult time to make ends meet, a number of American cities are thoughtfully adopting measures of economy calculated to reduce the tax bill.

Kansas City, Missouri, for instance has unified its public inspection services—plumbing, electricity, smoke, boilers, elevators, weights and measures, pumps and meters, buildings and signs—cutting its force one-fourth and economizing on offices, clerical staff, files and telephones. Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Charlotte, North Carolina; Detroit, and other Michigan cities have taken similar steps.

A dozen cities in Central California, near San Francisco, have pooled their police facilities under a State law which also permits them to exchange fire, health, and welfare services. All this is progress which other communities might pattern.

London and Stalingrad

Lord Halifax's radio address to Americans on Sunday woke memories of other September days, in 1940, when Nazi planes threatened to wipe out London. Two years had passed. Perhaps some Americans had begun to forget. They might recall but not re-feel the poignant relief and new respect that swelled in them as the British held out against the most terrifying punishment ever visited by one nation's rulers upon another's people.

Some doubtless did re-live the days to which the British Ambassador to Washington alluded, however, for they were conscious of what was happening in Stalingrad as he spoke. The soldiers and the people of that city are giving the world a Russian version of the Battle of Britain.

They are making good for Russia even such words as Winston Churchill uttered on behalf of Britain in 1940. They are fighting, literally, "in the fields and in the streets." They are fighting house by house. And after standing off a flood of Germanic beings reminiscent of that endless stream that poured through Belgium in 1914, more and more and ever more soldiers to march over those that fall, the outnumbered, outgunned Russians are still in Stalingrad.

It is one of the marvels of this war —or of any war. It is the sort of "miracle" for which Frenchmen hoped in 1940. By any humanly realistic calculation, Stalingrad was lost weeks ago; it was occupied days ago; the battle was as good as over. But the fight still goes on, and Nazis who were in the streets yesterday are out in the fields again today. New reserves of man and air power are rewarding those who would not surrender.

To praise the courage, devotion, self-sacrifice that turned the Nazis back from Britain, or is holding them at Stalingrad, would be a breach of good taste. It is enough to tell of it, and to retell it whenever occasion permits—lest we forget.

What of the Children?

Recently a university professor, talking to a group of prospective nursery-school teachers, said that if the Nazi method of child education were to be applied to all American children, it would make as zealous Nazis of them as it had of the children of Germany. We instinctively recoil from such a thought, but it is well to heed the lesson it implies.

The world has seen how this unremitting Nazi teaching has resulted in a blind devotion to a deified leader and a relentless will to give all for his fanatical designs. What if Americans, with anywhere near the same fidelity of purpose, heeding the import of the last war, had implanted in the receptive thought of their young people a deep appreciation of their rich inheritance, a firm loyalty to righteous government, and a broad concept of individual liberty and international co-operation? Among the valuable results, might we not see now in our time of trial much less display of political and industrial self-interest and much more of civilian readiness to make the severest sacrifices which the present threat to Christian civilization demands?

It is understood to be Hitler's intent to place all European children under the Nazi system of education. He is certain that when and if he can do this, he need not trouble about the older folk, for then, in the surest way, judging by his experience with youth, he will have conquered Europe.

The United States Government has instituted a positive program to give to children an understanding of what it means to be a free citizen of a free land. In the meantime, here is a challenge to all who have access to the eager, receptive thought of young people in all the democratic nations—the teacher, the storymaker, the songsmith, the artist, the illustrator, and most important of all, the mother and father—a challenge to awaken and build in the rising generation an unshakable allegiance to the constructive ideals of Christianity and to the democratic way of life everywhere, that they may become a positive force in the building of a co-operative structure of world peace and true brotherhood in the years to come.

"Mountbattens Mastodonic Minstrels" is the Detroit News suggestion for a Commando nickname. But doubtless Hitler would say, with Molly, "It ain't funny, McGee."

"Jap scrap" chickens are now coming home to roost.

Our Readers Say—

"Our Colored Fellow Citizens"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In response to an article in this column titled "Our Colored Fellow Citizens," by H. J. Stewart of Rome, Ga., I should like to say that every effort on the part of any community toward better race relations is most commendable; but neither the North nor the South has yet accomplished enough to boast, or to criticize the other.

Today, we must realize that we are fighting two vicious enemies, the Nazis and the Japanese, whose "New Order" is premised upon race superiority and domination. The Allied nations are fighting these aggressors on the principle of man's right to freedom of opportunity, regardless of race or creed. It should, therefore, cause every white citizen of our country to pause and ask: "Are we practicing at home what we are fighting for abroad?"

If we are to be effective at the World Peace Table, it is not too early to begin thinking about what we mean by "freedom" and "equality." The progress we make toward recognized good race relations in our country during the next few years will greatly determine our right to influence decisions on world race relations after the war.

Let us begin now, North and South together, to look at this problem as a challenge, to the greatest democracy on earth, to work out realistically and co-operatively. We can then begin to break down old man-made barriers which should play no part in the lives of a people who subscribe to the basic ideal of the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."

Dayton, Ohio — EUNICE I. LEVIT

Southerners and the Negro

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are hearing much these days about giving the Negro exact equality with the whites. Some writers and speakers who could have a wider knowledge of their subject are saying the most. It seems the Southerner, whom it most concerns, is saying the least, and perhaps thinking the most.

I lay no claim to being a sociologist, or as having any particular wisdom in the matter. But as one having been born and educated in the Northeast, well acquainted with the type of Negro found in the Harlem district of New York City; and having spent about eighteen years in California and being quite familiar with the mentality of the Negro of Central Avenue in Los Angeles, I feel I can speak with more authority than one who has lived chiefly in one section.

There is trouble brewing when the Northerner tries to dictate what the Southerner shall do about the Negro question. Anyone makes a bad mistake when he views the question from the standpoint of knowledge only of the Northern Negro and the relative problems of the North and West, and tries to apply the same understanding to the problems of the Southern Negro and his relation to the whites. Neither can one live in the South but a few months, as I have found, and acquire an understanding knowledge of the problems of the whites in relation to the Negroes.

It is a common fault of residents of sections other than the South to judge the Southerner to be dyed-in-the-wool anti-Negro, except for getting out of him all that is humanly possible, while treating him with little more consideration than if he were an animal. The Southerner is, generally, more considerate of his fellowman, black or white, than are people of other parts of the country. Let this be borne in mind when anyone undertakes to legislate the Southerner into an extraneous way of handling the Negro.

R. C. H.

Shreveport, La.

Jewish Soldiers in Palestine

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If there are still some people among your readers who do not yet see clearly the stake the United States has in the Middle Eastern campaign, I would like to quote for them a paragraph from Mr. Churchill's last speech in the House of Commons:

> As far back as last March, I asked President Roosevelt to loan me shipping to transport an additional 40,000 or 50,000 men to the Middle East. . . . The President consented and placed at our disposal a number of American ships. . . . It is to that that the improvement and maintenance of our forces in that region must be largely attributed.

Does it not sound like a challenge to common sense to ask for ships from the American Government to transport men through thousands and thousands of miles in submarine-infested seas, while twice 50,000 soldiers are on the spot? Is it not a challenge to common sense not to use Jews in Palestine and the Middle East, who are eager to fight, in order to defend their homeland and to participate in defeating the Nazis and Fascists, and when manpower is so badly needed? SAMUEL A. MERLIN,

Director, Public Relations Dept. Committee for a Jewish Army of Stateless and Palestinian Jews

New York

To Increase Scrap Collections

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the possible ways to increase collections of scrap iron might be similar to the method used by oil companies who collect rubber scrap with their trucks. It should be made known to farmers, for instance, that if they get their scrap ready certain trucks will pick it up.

I spent my vacation in Connecticut on a farm and saw lots of old iron rusting away.

New York — MAX HESSLEIN

"Gangster Nations"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I suggest the name "Gangster Nations" in place of the "Axis." A. E.

Los Angeles.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

The Indispensable Ally

London's Dark—But Far From Gloomy

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

After I had unpacked my things at the hotel the first night I arrived in London, I decided to go out and see the sights. I was hungry and wanted a bite at some restaurant or a snack at a counter somewhere. So I went down into the lobby, bought a newspaper and started out through the revolving doors. I got the shock of my life.

It was dark out there. I bumped into somebody walking in the blackness. I grabbed hold of a railing and waited. I realized something extraordinary was going on.

It wasn't silent out there. There was the shuffle of feet on the pavement and laughter. There were crowds moving past. In a second or two my eyes adjusted themselves. I was in London, it was nightfall, and the city was "blacked-out" as the British call it.

It was at that point, I think, that I first began to realize the really unaccountable lack of comprehension of Americans as to what is going on in the everyday civilian life of the English people.

* * *

Taxicabs were running, with one light and that dimmed to perhaps a quarter strength of an average American parking light and so shuttered that all the rays were thrown down. Still it was enough light so that in a minute or two the passage of one of them seemed like a positive glare. The street lamps gave a feeble illumination, like the last coal in a fire, and did more to tell where the lamps were, I thought, than to help me on my way. I realized why curbstones were painted white.

Busses ran past rapidly though how they managed it in the dark is beyond me. Traffic lights were reduced to mere slits in the shape of a cross. Meanwhile all around me was the tramp and swish of the crowds, moving in the obscurity, for the theater crowd was letting out. I didn't know then, but they were letting out from shows that mostly began at 6:15 p. m., for now the whole entertainment life had been readjusted.

I remembered that last air-raid drill we had in Washington. I don't belittle what Washington and other cities are doing back home. But it seemed so incongruous to me then as I looked about at that eerie moving London populace in the dark. The siren sounded in Washington, I remember, and we all turned out the lights downstairs and went up to the bedroom where we hastily hung blankets and robes over the windows. We knew, comfortably, that it would all be over in half an hour.

And here were the shuffling feet of London crowds around me in the dark. Laughter, tall and short figures, tin hats of policemen, soldiers, the flare of a match, an occasional quick beam from a flashlight.

I have learned more about blackouts since then. Why shouldn't I? I have been out in one every night. That is why my hip pocket now always bulges with my flashlight, for it is much better to have the discomfort of carrying it around in the day, than to get lost, as I did in a blacked-out city two or three times at first, without the slightest idea of how to get home, and with no light to help grope my way.

* * *

Blackout begins half an hour after sundown every night and lasts until half an hour before sun-up next morning. No house or shop may show a light from any door or window between these hours. Most newspapers publish the blackout hours on the front page each day. Of course the blackout comes earlier and lasts longer in wintertime. British winter nights are extraordinarily long, just as they are short in summer. Thus the blackout damper cuts more and more into the day, until at last there is only from about 8:30 in the morning to 5:20 in the afternoon when the city is not muffled. Crime and molestation due to the darkness are hardly known.

Curtains are not just improvised affairs. This window beside me here at the office, where I am writing now, is black, opaque oilcloth about as heavy as the stuff of which they make typewriter covers. At my apartment the windows are covered with black curtains, then heavy velour curtains, and on top of that there are the incongruous lace curtains left over from before the war. There is hardly a window in Britain that isn't muffled like that, just as there is hardly a pane of glass that is not taped. Coming back to this office window again, the glass had a kind of mosquito netting shellacked all over it, and the panes in the flats across the way have criss-cross tape on them in a diamond pattern that is to stop glass from flying in a raid.

I find that right behind some of these blacked-out doors on London streets a cheerful night life is going on. But to discover hotels, restaurants and subway station entrances, the newcomer at first needs the instinct of a ferret.

Usually there is a dim glow in the gloom. Follow this downstairs and pass an obscuring wall or two and suddenly you are in a busy station of the "Underground" with crowds moving past, or else plunging deeper into the earth for the extraordinary lower levels of London trains. I suppose every subway has a distinctive smell, and I boldly assert that I can spot a blacked-out Underground station now partly by nose.

* * *

Is London gloomy with the blackout? I thought it was, particularly at first. But generalizations like that are misleading. London, for example, is experiencing a theatrical boom right now. And the plays are not plays of escape either, but are about the war itself as realistic as may be, like "Flare Path," "The Morning Star," and "Lifeline." I think this speaks well of British morale. Some of the war plays are excellent, and the revivals of Shaw and Shakespeare are going well, too. The stage never seemed more alive or alert in London than it is today, and this may be contrasted with New York's theatrical slump last season. War is now so much a part of everyday civilian life that it demands expression on the stage.

To get back to the blackout, only when nights are cloudy, or wet, does the stranger need his torch. I find myself getting accustomed to the whole affair. It will seem a little ostentatious for a while to me after I get back to America to see the glowing street-lamps and illuminated advertisements in Washington.

The Wide Horizon

"Only" Four Gallons!

By Albert D. Hughes

We had to get out the old "A" card and look at it rather wistfully.

That was after we had finished reading the prediction of Dr. Charles M. A. Stine, vice-president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company and its adviser on research and development, that automobile fuels of the future may yield 50 miles to the gallon. Four gallons of super fuel in that new streamlined "bus" of the future, all our ration card now gives us a week, would be ample to take us to that lakeside cottage in New Hampshire and back again.

There is very little hope for the average motorist for more tires even though the special Baruch Rubber Investigating Committee has asked for an increase in the current synthetic rubber program. Mr. Stine's statement, however, that the United States is now undertaking to accomplish in about two years by the manufacture of chemical rubbers from petroleum, alcohol, coal and limestone what it has taken more than a century to build through natural crude rubber development is long-range hopeful, though still not immediately beneficial.

* * *

In so far as chemical developments are concerned Dr. Stine told the assembled chemists at the opening session of the American Chemical Society at Buffalo, N. Y., last week, this old world of ours is beginning to gather dust.

They've thrown one of the original streamline trains on the scrap heap in order to recover its valuable metal. Yet aluminum production by the end of next year, Dr. Stine said, will be seven times greater than it was in 1939 after fifty years of development. It will furnish in one year enough metal to build three times the number of passenger cars now operating on all American railroads.

That old "bus" of yours that may be gathering dust in the garage—it's rather symbolic because Dr. Stine declared that "the petroleum chemist now sees all existing motors as out of date." Fuels can now be made, he said, that go beyond the octane scale. The shiny new models that are gathering dust in dealers' storerooms have aged, technically, at least two decades. "We are now in the 1960's of motor cars, as measured by the old pace of development."

Drivers in more northern latitudes know the nuisance of putting "non-freeze" solutions in their cars. That may pass out of existence, for, according to Dr. Stine, there will be sealed cooling systems, now used in aviation, in the future cars. Weights may be half what they are.

"The newest and most versatile of plastics will be available after this war on a scale beyond all previous conceptions," he asserted. "The high-pressure synthesis of ammonia, one of the major chemical exploits of the century, will have taken on an industrial status that, in terms of new producing capacity, may be comparable to the discovery of a sixth continent. The amount of fertilizer chemicals that this new capacity will be able to supply farmers will be so large that basic trends of agriculture might be changed."

* * *

And these are but one group of a hundred or more products stemming from this high-pressure synthesis, which utilizes air, coal and water as its building blocks. We will have glass that is unbreakable and glass that will float, wood that won't burn, and laminations of plastics and wood that will compete with structural metals. Hosiery derived from air, water and coal, a wonder of prewar days, is but the forerunner of many innovations from the same source.

Magnesium, until a few years ago, was a structural curiosity, Dr. Stine said, while today, on the average, almost half a ton of it, taken largely from sea water by a chemical process, goes into every fighting plane built. After the war the Nation's capacity for producing this lightest of all structural metals will be more than double its aluminum output in 1939.

Mentioning the four freedoms of President Roosevelt in the Atlantic Charter, and the fifth added by former President Herbert Hoover—freedom of economic enterprise—Dr. Stine said:

"The scientist accepts these freedoms unreservedly. But the scientist is fighting just as whole-heartedly for five hundred, yes, for five thousand other freedoms . . . the freedom to worry through with a theory until it is validated or disproved, the freedom to banish the wasteful and enthrone the efficient; the freedom to improve, if he can, everything that exists under the sun, and beyond that, to create things upon which the sun has never before shone."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00

Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

PACIFIC: 636 Market Street, San Francisco.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.

EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.

PARIS: Hyde Building, 36 Faubourg St.-Honoré.

BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.

GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.